BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
*To whom all letters on business must be addressed.*
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

**Terms of Subscription.**

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " ..... 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1860. NO. 6.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One square, | 1 insertion, | | 1 00 |
| Do. do. | 2 | do | 1 25 |
| Do. do. | 3 | do | 1 50 |
| Do. do. | 3 | months without change, | 4 00 |
| Do. do. | 6 | do....do.....do | 7 00 |
| Do. do. | 12 | do....do.....do | 13 00 |
| Do. do. | 6 | do..renewed weekly, | 14 00 |
| Do. do. | 12 | do....do.....do | 25 00 |

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

## Professional and Business Cards.

**GEO. ALDERMAN,**
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at I. T. Alderman's Store.
Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends.
Aug. 30. 1-10m*

**T. H. McKOY & CO.,**
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 25th, 1860. 52-tf

**J. A. SADLER,**
WITH
**SHERMAN BROTHERS,**
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND HEAVY GOODS, 19 Park Place and 15 Murray st., NEW YORK.
May 17, 1860.—38-6m.*

**W. H. ALLEN,**
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

**R. C. JOHNSON,**
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 26th, 1860 35-1y*

**H. L. HOLMES.**
LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET,
*New Journal Building.*
Counts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

**C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,**
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

F. M. BIZZELL, A. F. BIZZELL.
**BIZZELL & CO.,**
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 29 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 8th, 1860 28-tf

JAMES STOKLEY, ALEX. OLDHAM.
**STOKLEY & OLDHAM,**
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

**WALKER MEARES,**
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

**L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

**W. H. TURLINGTON,**
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
REFERS TO
*H. R.* Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

**C. POLVOGT,**
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

**WILLIAM J. PRICE,**
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

**OWEN & YARBROUGH**
HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.*

**EDWIN A. KEITH,**
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per sale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
**SMITH & McLAURIN,**
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

**THOMAS W. PLAYER,**
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

**EDWARD McPHERSON.**
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

**A. E. HALL,**
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
*Lutterloh's Wharf,* WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

**JOHN M. CLARK,**
COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 5, 1860—31tf

**JAMES O. BOWDEN,**
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

**ALFRED ALDERMAN,**
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

**WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

**JOSEPH L. KEEN,**
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTEKING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

**W. H. McRARY & CO.,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

**GEO. W. ROSE,**
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

**JOS. HANKEY,**
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
**OLD LOCOMOTIVES,**
*TEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,*
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

## Schools.

**NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,**
COMMON STREET,
Opposite the Charity Hospital.
THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1860, and terminate in the latter part of March, 1861.
FACULTY.
ERASMUS D. FENNER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
AUSTIN FLINT, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Medical Pathology.
ANTHONY A. PENISTON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
SAMUEL P. CHOPPIN, M. D., Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery.
CORNELIUS C. BEARD, M D., Professor of Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology.
D. WARREN BRICKELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.
ISAAC L. CRAWCOUR, M. D., Professor of Chemistry Medical Jurisprudence.
HOWARD SMITH, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
AUSTIN FLINT, Jr., M. D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopy.
H. D. SCHMIDT. M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
The Dissecting Rooms will be opened on the 12th of October. Clinical instruction given daily in the wards of the Charity Hospital, and three times a week at the College Dispensary
The Faculty of this Institution are amongst the duly elected Visiting Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital, and according to an act of the State Legislature, "shall at all times have free access to the Hospital, for the purpose of affording their pupils practical illustration of the subjects they teach."
The students of this Institution are equally eligible with any others to the post of Resident Student in the Charity Hospital.
The great aim of the Faculty is to impart a thoroughly practical knowledge of all the branches of Medicine.
Dissecting materials abundant, and at a moderate cost.
Amount of Fees for the Course of Lectures.....$108 00
Matriculation Fee (paid but once)..... 5 00
Dissecting Fee..... 10 00
Graduating Fee..... 25 00
No charge for attendance at the Hospital. For further information address
E. D. FENNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty,
5 Carondelet street.
New Orleans, August, 1860. 5-2t*

**CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.**
THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed on Monday, the 3d of September next.
The Trustees are gratified to inform their friends and the public, that they have secured the services of the Rev. G. M. Gibbs as Principal of the Institution.
Mr. Gibbs has had several years experience in teaching, and having employed a competent assistant, no efforts will be spared to make the Institution all that parents and guardians could desire. The Trustees, therefore, confidently solicit the patronage of the surrounding community, and all who desire a healthy location and thorough intellectual and moral culture for their sons and wards.
The course of instruction will embrace those branches necessary to qualify for business pursuits, and also for entering any College in the State.
L. C. GRAVES,
J. R. BEAMAN,
WM. C. DRAUGHON, } Trustees.
L. C. HUBBARD,
Clinton, August 8th, 1860. 51-2m

**UNION ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C.**
C. W. McCLAMMY, JR., PRINCIPAL.
THE FALL SESSION of this School commences on Monday, the 17th of September.
Terms per session of 20 weeks:
Tuition in Elementary Branches,..... $ 9 00
" " Higher " ..... 12 50
" " Languages, ..... 15 00
No deduction made except in case of sickness protracted beyond a week. Board convenient to the School can be obtained at from $6 to $8 per month. For further information, address the Principal. L. HIGHSMITH,
Sec. Board Trustees.
Harrell's Store, N. C., July 26th, 1860 48-3m*

**GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.**
S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't.
THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of September, 1860.
TERMS PER SESSION:
Board, including every thing, per month,... $ 8 00 to 10 00
Tuition in Elementary Branches,..... 12 50
" in higher English,..... 16 00
" in Languages and higher Mathematics 21 00
Contingent Fee,..... 1 00
Deductions made at the option of the Principal.
July 19th, 1860. 47-tf

**CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.**
THE SIXTEENTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday, the 3d of September, 1860.
Thorough and efficient instruction is provided in all the Departments of an accomplished *Female Education.*
The Terms for Board, Tuition, &c., are the same as those previously established.
For Catalogues containing full particulars, apply to the Principal. L. C. GRAVES.
July 12, 1860. 46-3m*

## Wanted.

**TEACHER WANTED.**
THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE for District No. 8, Duplin county, wish to employ a competent male Teacher, to take charge of said School. Apply to
GEORGE SMITH, Ch'n.
Sept. 20, 1860. 4-3t

**NEGROES WANTED.**
GENTLEMEN, your old friend is once more in the market for NEGROES. You will find it to your interest to call on, or address, me at Six Runs, Sampson County, N. C. Remember me before you sell.
JOHN BARDEN.
July 19th, 1860 47-4m

**THE SOUTH IS RIGHT.**
GIVE ME YOUR TRADE, as I am in market for a number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, and am determined to pay the highest cash prices. All persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C. D. L. BROCK.
July 24th, 1860. 49-tf

**NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.**
GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.
L. A. POWELL.
J. A. McARTHUR. [July 12, 1860—46-1y*

**HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.**
THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for *NEGROES* of any age suitable for the Southern market.
C. T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

## Rewards.

**$10 REWARD.**
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf JERE. J. KING.

**NOTICE.**
THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands.
JNO. M. HENDERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860 29-1y*

**WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,**
*FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)*
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859.—11-1y.

**NOTICE.**
TAKEN UP and committed to the jail of New Hanover County, on the 22d of March, 1859, a deaf and dumb negro man, 5 feet 7 inches high, black; supposed to belong to Samuel A. Marsteller, Prince William County, Va. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.
E. D. HALL, Sheriff.
Wilmington, N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-tf

**CARRIAGE FACTORY.**
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 19th, 1860 39-tf

## Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

**A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.**
SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th,* 1859.
This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.
—
I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-2t-12m.

**AYER'S AGUE CURE,**
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
**Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.**
No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.
That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well ass the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.
Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great varity of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement ot the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.
**AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,**
*FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,* are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.
Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases.—The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.
**AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,**
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
**Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.**
So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.
PREPARED BY
**DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,**
LOWELL, MASS.
All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 11, 1860. 108-1aweow—20-eowly

**MRS. WINSLOW,**
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her
**SOOTHING SYRUP,**
**FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,**
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
**SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.**
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
**RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.**
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine —NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in **THOUSANDS OF CASES.**
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
**GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC**
and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.—We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
**PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.**
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 25th, 1860 147-3m—27-1y

**PAINTS—PAINTS.**
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

**PAINTS AND OILS.**
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

## For Sale and to Let.

FOR SALE—50,000 PEACH TREES and other *Nursery Stock.* Send for a *Descriptive Catalogue,* giving plain directions for their proper treatment—*gratis.*
WILLIAM PARRY,
Cinnaminson, N. J.
September 6, 1860.—2-5t.

**FOR SALE AND NO MISTAKE.**
THE SUBSCRIBER being determined to move West, now offers for sale the plantation on which he now lives in Bladen county. The plantation contains about 1,000 acres; about one half is as good farming land as the county affords, with about 200 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and about 500 acres more of as good swamp land as can be found in North Carolina; on the place is a good two story building and all other necessary buildings: as well watered as any place in N. C. Also, about 1,000 acres of as good Turpentine land as the county affords, the pines unboxed. Also, about 1,000 acres in Sampson county, of as good as the county or State affords, all unboxed and well timbered with as good tun timber as can be found. Also, 150 acres in Bladen, lying immediately on the S. & R. Road; this land is good for farming and turpentine; and if desired can be bought my brother's land adjoining the homestead, containing about 1,500 acres of good farming and turpentine land. For further particulars call on the place or address me at Cypress Creek P. O., Bladen county. If not disposed of will be sold at public sale on the first day of December, 1860. I will sell my stock of cattle and hogs and a team of mules if desired. Terms accommodating; call and see; a bargain can be had.
JAS. K. MELVIN.
Cypress Creek, Bladen Co., Aug. 27, 1860 2-tf

**VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.**
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the Plantation he recently purchased known as the NEWFIELDS PLACE, lying on the Cape Fear River, 27 miles above Wilmington, containing 1,000 acres; three hundred rich river bottom, the balance upland, oak and hickory of very superior quality. The valley is as safe as any land on the river. The uplands, good clay foundation, underlaid with marl of the very best quality and in great abundance, it is considered (and doubtless is) the very best Cotton Plantation on the river. It is in the possession of a Tenent who will show it to any one in my absence. S. LLOYD.
Aug. 30. 1-tiN

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN ONSLOW COUNTY.**
THE UNDERSIGNED, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of George J. Ward, deceased, offers for sale the HOUSE AND LOT and PLANTATION where the deceased resided. The Dwelling is large and commodious, and, although located upon the Plantation, is withing the limits of the corporation of Jacksonville. The Plantation consists of ONE THOUSAND AND FOUR HUNDRED ACRES, situated on New River, and is partly embraced within the limits of said corporation. A large portion of the Land is cleared, the balance well timbered and can be easily drained.
Also, 1700 acres of TURPENTINE LAND, with the Trees mostly boxed. This land is on New River, about five miles below Jacksonville.
Also, the Plantation on Bachelor's Delight, containing about SIX HUNDRED ACRES, about ten miles above Jacksonville.
The above Lands, if not sold at private sale before the month of November next, will be sold publicly.
For further particulars, address
RICHARD W. WARD, Executor,
Aug. 16, 1860.—51-tiNov. Jacksonville, N. C.
☞ Tarboro' Mercury copy and send bill as above.

**LAND FOR SALE.**
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, 810 ACRES OF LAND, situate in Robeson county, five miles South East of Floral College, in a healthy, moral and intelligent community, conveniently located around a place chosen for a Depot, on the W., C. & R. Railroad. On the place is a neat and comfortable dwelling house, containing six rooms and four fire places, with good passage and piazza. The out-houses are mostly new and of good quality, including Cotton-Gin House and pack. The Orchards of Apple and Peach Trees are of good selection, and bear choice Fruit, which ripen from the beginning of the fruit season till frost. The Well of Water is as good as this country affords. The greater portion of the Land is heavily timbered and admirably adapted, both to the Turpentine business and Farming purposes. There are about 175 Acres of cleared Land—75 of which are fresh. Also, a tract of 450 Acres, heavily timbered, of clay foundation, every acre susceptible of cultivation, and suited especially to raising Cotton, will be sold on accommodating terms to persons making early application to EDWARD McCALLUM,
Gilopolis P. O., N. C.
July 19, 1860. 47-tf

**VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.**
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

**LANDS FOR SALE.**
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24. 27-tf

**PLANTATION FOR SALE.**
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing **780 ACRES.**
The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition. The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.
Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.
G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

**LAND FOR SALE.**
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS,* in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut, and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

**SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.**
EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole-Leather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bits, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.
Jan. 5.—19-1y Wilmington, N. C.

**TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.**
THE SUBSCRIBER gives notice, that he will, on the 17th inst., put on the Mail Line from Conwayboro' to Fair Bluff, a TWO-HORSE HACK, leaving Conwayboro' on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and Fair Bluff on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leaving each end of the route at 6 o'clock, A. M.
H. H. PORTER, Contractor.
Sept. 14, 1860. 4-3t

**CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES G. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1860. 2-tf

## Legal Notices.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**
BLADEN COUNTY.
*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term,* 1860.
Rinaldi & Brother, vs. George W. McMillan. } Attachment levied upon Defendant's interest in the lands of the late Angus McMillan.
IN this case, it appearing to the Court that the defendant, George W. McMillan, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina: It is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a public newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, N. C., for six consecutive weeks, commanding him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday in November next, and plead, answer or replevy, otherwise the conditional judgment of the Justice will be made absolute and final, and the interest of the defendant, in the lands above mentioned, will be sold for the satisfaction of plaintiff's debt.
Witness, A. K. Cromartie, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCT. 4, 1860.


NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

## Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

## GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON.

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.

Districts:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st | District, | JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford. |
| 2d | " | WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort. |
| 3d | " | WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin. |
| 4th | " | HON. A. W. VENABLE, of Granville. |
| 5th | " | J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford. |
| 6th | " | J. M. CLEMENT, of Davie. |
| 7th | " | J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg. |
| 8th | " | JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke. |


WM. HOWARD, at the Post Office in Tarboro', N. C., is authorized to receive subscriptions for the DAILY and WEEKLY JOURNAL.


### Five Weeks.

In five weeks from Tuesday last the election will be held for Presldent and Vice President, or rather on that day the several States will choose electors upon whom will devolve the duty of selecting persons to fill these offices for the four years commencing March 4th, 1861. The times are threatening but they are not without hope. We will never despair of the Republic, and at anyrate, come what will, we trust to be found in the line of duty, endeavouring with all our feeble power to concentrate the votes of the Democracy of North Carolina on the only *Democrat* who has any showing in North Carolina, and the only national man who has the ghost of a chance in the country at large.

### When Will He Resign?

We would call the attention of Mr. Dick, who has been cutting such a wide swarth as a candidate for elector on the Douglas ticket in North Carolina, to the second paragraph of the first section, Article II. of the Constitution of the United States, which reads as follows:—

"Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector."

Now, Mr. Dick, while holding the office of United States District Attorney, is a candidate for the office of elector, and of course cannot be elected to that office until he resigns the one which he now holds under a President and administration, which, in common with Mr. Douglas he denounces as wholly infamous. Now, there is no reason in law, although there is every reason in propriety, for Mr. Dick's resignation, for his position as candidate for elector is simply a matter of form, and he stands just no chance at all of election. But why don't he resign anyhow. Why hold office under an administration he so abuses?

Walk up to the captain's office, Mr. Dick, or do you want to hold office under Lincoln?

☞ There is a great deal of talk made about disunion, and a great many charges of this kind are hurled against Mr. Breckinridge and his supporters. Let us see what all this amounts to.

Are we a disunionist because we say that without the Constitution—without mutual trust—without justice and equality—the Union would be a mere rope of sand, that could not and ought not to hold the States together. If we are then is John Bell a terrible disunionist, for in a speech delivered in 1850, he said:—

"I say give me separation; give me disunion; give me anything in preference to a union sustained only by power, by constitutional and legal ties without reciprocal trust and confidence: If our future career is to be one of eternal discord, of angry crimination and recrimination, give me rather separation with all its consequences."

What did Mr. Fillmore say in 1856, when he himself was a candidate for the Presidency and Mr. Fremont was the candidate of the Republicans? In a speech made at Albany, he said:—

"We see a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency selected, for the first time, from the free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure can have seriously reflected upon the *consequences* which must *inevitably follow* in case of success? Can they have the *madness* or the *folly* to believe that our southern brethren would *submit* to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate? * * * Suppose that the South, having a majority of the electoral votes should declare, that they would have only slaveholders for President and Vice-President, and should elect such by their exclusive suffrage to rule over us at the North; do you think *you would submit to it?* NO, NOT FOR A MOMENT. And do you believe that your southern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less jealous of their rights? If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken; and therefore you must see that if this sectional party succeeds, it leads INEVITABLY TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THIS BEAUTIFUL FABRIC, reared by our forefathers, &c. * * * I tell you that *we are treading upon the brink of a volcano*, that is liable at any moment *to burst forth* and OVERWHELM THE NATION."

At Rochester he was still more emphatic. Was, or is, Mr. Fillmore a disunionist? He then said:

"Suppose the South was the most populous, the most wealthy, and possessed the greatest number of electoral votes, and that it should declare that for some fancied or real injustice done at the North, it would elect none but a President and Vice-President of slaveholders from the South to rule over the North. Do you think, fellow-citizens, that *you would submit to this* injustice? No, *truly you would not; but one universal cry of* NO would rend the skies! And can you suppose your southern brethren less sensitive than yourselves, or less jealous of their rights? If you do, let me tell you that you are much mistaken; and you must therefore, perceive that *the success of such a party*, with such an object, MUST BE A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION."

Mr. Douglas has used language equally strong, and, in fact, so has every statesman of any standing and any pretentions to conservatism. Common sense must teach any person that a mere Union of compulsion is no Union at all. Are we disunionists because we state a fact—because we agree with Fillmore, Bell, Douglas, Pierce, Buchanan, Dickinson, and nearly all the leading men of the country? But this has suddenly become treason, disunion, and we know not what else. That sort of talk is all the cant of electioneering.

☞ We believe some anonymous correspondent of the *Herald* of this place has been referring to the editor or one of the editors of the *Journal*, *apropos* of Amos Kendall. Whatever the age of the editor referred to may be, (as a single man he keeps *that* to himself,) he has lived and been in public, or *quasi* public life, altogether too long to engage in any controversy with a masked opponent, especially when that controversy, at the very outset, assumes something of a personal character. He trusts that his course as a political editor has always been such as to entitle him to claim and receive all the fair and proper amenities of the political arena, and that hereafter no *anonymous personal* references will be tolerated or inserted in any paper with which the *Journal* exchanges. The editors of the *Journal* have some right to expect this, because their exchanges can bear witness that they ask no more from others than they themselves have always been willing to accord. We know that the gentlemanly editor of the *Herald* will appreciate and respond to the justice of our remarks.

☞ Ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, made an able and telling speech in favor of Breckinridge and Lane at Norfolk on Thursday last.

☞ We notice that some of the telegraphic dispatches announce that the French troops under General Lamoriciere, heretofore stationed at Rome, for the protection of the Pope, and which recently marched from that city to meet the Sardinian army on its invasion of the States of the Church, have met with a disastrous defeat.

This is a mistake. General Lamoriciere is not at the head of the French troops in Rome; Gen. Guyon commands the French army there. Gen. Lamoriciere is not in the French service at all, but in the service of the Papal Government, and his troops are composed of about two-thirds native subjects of the Roman Government, and one-third foreigners, Swiss, Austrians, and some few Irish.

### Garibaldi.

Garibaldi is going it, we think a little too fast, when he threatens to proclaim the annexation of all Italy from the dome of the Quirinal. The Quirinal is one of the hills of Rome, whether invested with peculiar sacredness or surrounded by remarkable political or historical associations we do not now remember. His boast, however, taken in connection with the invasion of the papal territories by the troops of Victor Emmanuel, means simply that the temporal dominion of the Pope is to cease, and that Rome is to become a city of the Kingdom of Italy under the dominion of Victor Emanuel. It remains to be seen how this thing will work. How Louis Napoleon will reconcile this with his own occupancy of Rome for the purpose of maintaining the Pope in that power to which French legions restored him. It remains to be seen how Austria and Russia, after their re-established *entente cordial* will act. How the Catholic world generally will look upon the movement, for we may be assured that there never was a tide without a reflux—never an excitement without a reaction, and the reaction in this case is bound to come. Moderation is sometimes the best wisdom.

☞ Clairborne F. Jackson, the Governor elect of Missouri, whose election was proclaimed as a Douglas, Squatter-Sovereignty victory, made a speech in the Breckinridge Convention just held in Missouri, in which he proclaimed his opposition to Squatter-Sovereignty and said: "He endorsed every resolution in the platform upon which Breckinridge and Lane stand. He would always defend them. Major Breckinridge was his preference. He counselled conciliation and forbearance between the different wings of the Democratic party.

Things brighten for Breckinridge in Missouri. The most judicious politicians claim it for Breckinridge and Lane by at least eight thousand majority. Why don't Douglas withdraw?

☞ We learn from the Charlotte *Western Democrat* that the Democratic Mass Meeting held in that place on Thursday of last week drew together about one thousand persons, chiefly from the country. Speeches were made by Hon. Bedford Brown, and Hon. Thos. Bragg, in the forenoon; in the afternoon, by Hon. A. M. Scales, and E. G. Haywood, Esq., and at night, in the Public Square, by Hon. Thos. Ruffin, Hon. D. M. Barringer, and J. A. Fox, Esq. The speaking, as any one might feel assured from the names of the speakers, was able and effective.

Our friends in Salisbury will have a mass meeting tomorrow, Thursday, which will be addressed by many eminent speakers.

### Douglas and Fusion.

Speaking of the efforts to make a joint Union ticket in New York, "Occasional," a Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press—(supposed to be Mr. Forney himself,) says:—

"I know that it will give great pain to Judge Douglas himself, for he has *repeatedly* declared *that he would rather be defeated than submit to the selection of any Breckinridgers upon any electoral ticket claiming to be friendly to him.*"

This may be regarded as official. "Occasional" is a recognized mouthpiece of the Douglas faction and of Mr. Douglas himself. With this repeated declaration by Mr. Douglas himself, we can hardly look for any sincere co-operation by his followers for the purpose of defeating Lincoln.

☞ The Fayetteville *Courier* learns from a gentleman who was present, that the Democrats had a rousing meeting at the Court House in Lumberton on Tuesday evening last. The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Hon. S. J. Person and Julius Wright, Esq., of Wilmington, and by James C. McRae, Esq., of Fayetteville.

We learn through other channels, that on Monday, (the 24th) Oliver Dockery, Esq., Bell and Everett elector, made a speech at Lumberton, and was replied to by Hon. Warren Winslow, on behalf of the true Democracy. Those who have heard Mr. Winslow in reply, will know how to feel for Mr. Dockery. T. A Norment, Esq., made an address, setting forth the claims of Mr. Douglas. We are sorry to see Mr. Norment in a position that forces us to differ so widely from him.

PAUL BERGER.—Another celebrity has arrived in New York, namely: Paul Berger the King of Billiard players. He is not going to play a match for money with Mr. Phelan as reported, but he and Mr. Phelan will probably give a series of exhibitions. From the accounts given by the New York papers Mr. Berger can do just what he pleases with the balls, and not content with one table he will make his own ball strike another on one table then jump to an adjoining one and carom on a third. He is very fat—talks no English, plays with a seventeen ounce cue, the point of which he "chalks" repeatedly.

NON-INTERCOURSE.—While all sorts of excitement, sectional and political, is talked of, we think we run little risk in saying that there have been more Southern visitors to the North this season than we ever recollect to have seen before. It is no exaggeration when we speak of our town having been measurably deserted.

We are not now going to deliver a homily. We are in no humour for that sort of thing. The weather is sultry and oppressive, and it is a labor to think, but we simply call attention to the fact, and leave others to do the thinking, if it appears to them that they can figure out any beneficial result from their reflections.

MORE COFFEE.—The Brig *Heindahl* has arrived from Rio Janeiro, with *two thousand* bags of Coffee, which will be sold at auction on the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of O. G. Parsley & Co. The samples, which can be seen as above, are very handsome.—This is, probably, the finest cargo of Coffee that has yet been brought here. The attention of Merchants along the line of the North Carolina Railroad is particularly directed to this sale. Heretofore they have not availed themselves of these sales to any extent.

☞ It will be seen, by reference to notice in to-day's paper, that our townsman, Robt. H. Cowan, Esq., has consented to deliver the annual address before the Duplin County Agricultural Fair, to be held near Kenansville, on the 15th and 16th of next month.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.—When two caravans meet in the interior of Africa, the two head men approach each other, then go back a reasonable distance, lower their heads and butt. The one that goes down has to yield the right of way to the caravan of the one who *downs* him. So Lieut. Burton says.

☞ The population of Morehead City is three hundred and twenty-six, of which eighty-nine are white males and seventy-six white females, three free colored males, and one free colored female; eighty-three male slaves and seventy-four female slaves.

### Surrender of Walker.—Correspondence.

The following is the demand for surrender addressed to Gen. Walker by Commander Salmon, of the British steam sloop-of-war *Icarus:*

ON BOARD H. B. M. STEAM SLOOP ICARUS,
Truxillo, Aug. 21, 1860.

SIR: I have to inform you—

1. That the Custom house receipts of the port of Truxillo, mortgaged to the British government in payment for a debt for which the government made itself answerable, are diverted from their proper course by your unauthorized occupation of that port.

2. That the sum of $2,025 in money, and government paper to the amount of $1,390, left in the Custom house on your taking possession of the town, belong to the British government, in virtue of the said mortgage.

3. That in consequence of the entire cessation of trade, caused by your occupation of the town, the interests of the British merchants at Belize are affected to a large amount.

4. That your presence on this coast has been the means of deferring the completion of a treaty existing between Great Britain and Honduras.

That, therefore, I consider it my duty, in protection of the interests of Great Britain, to re-establish in Truxillo, the authorities commissioned by the existing government of Honduras, and request that you, with your followers, will be prepared to lay down your arms and re-embark on the recognized officials being ready to resume their posts. Such arms and all military stores belonging to the expedition to be forfeited to the Honduras government, as a surety against any farther descents on their coasts. Officers to retain their side arms. Also to deliver up to the proper authorities the money and papers mentioned in clause two, as well as all the government papers. Upon these terms being complied with, safety to person and private property will be guaranteed by the English flag. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

NORVELL SALMON, Commander.

To Mr. Wm. Walker.

To this Mr. Walker replies on the same day, stating his ignorance of the alleged mortgage to the British government of the custom house receipts. Says that of the money and government paper said to have been in the custom house, he knows nothing, as it never came into his hands. Justifies his making war upon the present government of Honduras by a queer reference to the code of Alfred, and finally consents to the terms of surrender, making inquiry in regard to the embarking of himself and his men, wishing to know in what vessel and at whose expense such re-embarkation is to take place. He expressly surrenders to an officer of the British crown.

The next letter is from Commander Salmon to Gen. Walker and is also dated the 21st August, 1860. In it he replies to some of the remarks of Gen. Walker and reiterates his demand for an immediate compliance with the proffered terms of surrender. He says:

"I must again repeat my demand of this morning and request you will inform me when your arrangements for re-embarkation are complete.

"Feeling sure that you will comply, knowing what must result from a refusal, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

NORVELL SALMON, Commender."

The next paper in order is the following:

PROTEST OF GENERAL WALKER.

I hereby protest, before the civilized world, that when I surrendered to the captain of her majesty's steamer Icarus, that officer expressly received my sword and pistol, as well as the arms of Col. Rudler; and the surrender was expressly, and in so many words, to him, as the representative of her Britannic majesty.

WILLIAM WALKER.

On board the steamer Icarus, Sept. 5, 1850.

It will be seen that this protest is dated fully two weeks after the interchange of the correspondence above alluded to. What occurred in the meantime is not stated. If General Walker and Col. Rudler surrendered in compliance with the demand of the 21st August, and upon the conditions therein stated the consent, of the Commander of the Icarus to the shooting of either by the Hondurians, affixes a stain to the British flag that cannot be washed out, no matter who Walker was or what he had done. But the long time that elapsed between the date of the demand for surrender and that of the protest, lead us to presume that Walker was not on board in pursuance of that demand nor in accordance with its terms. Indeed all accounts seem to lead to this conclusion.

Of Walker's death there can be no doubt. The Steamer Gladiator reported at quarantine below New Orleans, is a British War Steamer with the remnant of Walker's men on board.

☞ Later accounts show that Mr. Walker did not surrender to the commander of the *Icarus* in consequence of, or in pursuance of the demand made upon him under date of the 21st August. He did not surrender at Truxillo at all, but at a place called Rio Tinto, or Black River, some distance therefrom. He did not claim American citizenship, and consequently it is folly for any American journalists to be making a fuss over an adverturer, however brave, who voluntarily dissolves all the ties that connect him with his country. The government and people of the United States have no more right, and consequently no more obligation to interfere on account of anything done to Walker, than they would have were he a Frenchman or a Spaniard. He claimed to belong to Nicaragua, or that Nicaragua belonged to him.

☞ We agree with that able and reliable Democratic paper, the Boston *Post*, that Pennsylvania is to be again the great battle-ground, and we look with some anxiety to the result of the State election on Tuesday, the 9th instant, being the 2d Tuesday in October. Upon the result of the Gubernatorial election to be that day held, many important results must depend. If Curtin be elected, it will add confidence to the Black Republican cohorts, and incite them to even more energetic action. If Foster be elected, a contrary effect will be produced. Upon Pennsylvania and New Jersey much depends. They may secure peace, or something like peace, for the next four years, or they may not.—As long as the doctrine of an "irrepressible conflict" is preached and acted upon by any considerable portion of the people of either section, there never can be solid peace. It is not enough to combine by one means or another, to defeat this or that *Abolitionist*, while *Abolitionism* itself grows in power; while antagonism and irreconcilability between the different systems of labor is preached by one party and tacitly admitted by the other; while men at the North, and some at the South, content themselves with excusing and apologizing for slavery, instead of defending and justifying it as right, and in accordance with the nature of things.

P. S.—We see that Senator Slidell, in a speech recently made in New Orleans, takes the same ground—that Pennsylvania and New Jersey can and will prevent Lincoln's election, unless Forney and other intimate Douglasites be able to prevent cordial co-operation.

### Cruel Outrage.

We learn that on Saturday or Friday last, a most brutal outrage was committed in Columbus county, some few miles from Whiteville, resulting in the death of a likely negro boy, some fourteen or fifteen years of age, belonging to Forney George, Esq. It would appear that the boy had been threatened by the overseer with chastisement for some fault, and under the dread of punishment, went off from the plantation and came to his master, who sent him back to work. On his return, the overseer tied him up and whipped him so severely that he died shortly after. An inquest was held over the boy and a verdict rendered in accordance with these facts. The overseer, whose name is Mitchell, has not yet been arrested, having immediately taken himself off. The feeling in Columbus is intense, and every effort will be made to bring the offender to justice. If our informant, who is one of the most intelligent and reliable gentlemen in that county, be not misinformed himself, it is one of the worst cases we ever heard of.

### Speech of Gov. Jackson, of Missouri.

The election of Claiborne F. Jackson as Governor of Missouri, has been loudly claimed as a Douglas triumph. The following brief abstract of a speech made by Governor Jackson, at the Missouri Democratic Convention, held on the 20th, will show how much truth there is in the assertion. Gov. Jackson being present and invited to speak, said:

He came here with no expectation to speak, and did not think he ought to be called upon. He was proud to hear the unanimity with which they agreed upon the Jackson resolutions. They accorded with his sentiments, and for them he had fought as hard as any man in Missouri. For three days, "solitary and alone," he stood up in this chamber and defended them, and he was ready to do it whenever they were assailed. We may differ in opinion upon a mere question of fact, but the principles of these resolutions he pledged himself he would never betray. He differed with Judge Douglas upon the territorial question. He had differed with other candidates for whom he had voted. When the news of the Baltimore nominations reached him he was in the midst of a warm contest. He had not seen the official proceedings of the Convention which nominated Judge Douglas; he has not seen them yet. [A voice, "You never will."] The proceedings were meagre, and by telegraph, and he relied upon the statement of a member of the Convention and the facts before him. He had a high admiration for Major Breckinridge, and knew him to be an honorable man and good democrat. [Applause.] He endorsed every resolution in the platform upon which Breckinridge and Lane stand. [Immense cheering, the convention rising to its feet.] And, as he said before, would always defend them. Major Breckinridge was his preference. He had said so all the time, and now repeats it. It is only a difference about a nomination—a difference of fact. He desired to see the party united; he went to St. Louis for that purpose, and to meet the central committee. He wanted to see the democracy harmonious; the condition of the finances of the State required it, and he expected, in the questions that may arise during his administration, to be supported by his *democratic friends and by his Douglas friends also.* [Cheers.] He owed his election to the supporters of both Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Douglas, and some of whom he saw in this convention.

He begged his democratic friends to seek conciliation.—They were all democrats, and he believed would come together if they were reasoned with in a spirit of calmness and forbearance.

He thanked the convention for the honor it had done him in inviting him to address so large and respectable a body, and retired from the stand amidst deafening applause.

At the close of Governor Jackson's speech, he was surrounded by his particular friends, and greeted warmly by the hand. All felt that "Old Claib" was all right, and would henceforth act with the democracy. The band struck up the lively air of "Few Days," and everybody felt that it would be only a "few days" before a glorious victory.

There is every chance for Breckinridge and Lane in Missouri. We alluded to this matter before, but we give the words. We like to do so.

☞ Col. John Cunningham, of Charleston, in compliance with the request of a number of citizens and friends, gives his views in reference to the mooted question of secession by South Carolina in the event of Lincoln's election. He thinks the question to be put to each candidate for either branch of the Legislature is, "Will you, if made a Legislator, and in the event of Lincoln's election, vote for a bill providing for the prompt assemblage of a Constitutional Convention of the people of South Carolina, to whom shall be referred the determination of what the State shall do in that exigency?" He, for one, professes himself prepared to answer that question in the affirmative.

He holds that the Legislature has no power to withdraw the State from the Union, or to resume the powers delegated to the General Government, and thus relieve the people from any obligations to it. That power only resides with the people, and can only be exercised through a Convention—in theory a great primary assemblage of the people—in practice, their embodiment by primary representation. This was the authority which placed the State in the Union, and which alone can withdraw it from the Confederacy.—The Legislature is invested with the power of calling such a Convention, which he thinks it ought to do promptly, fixing the time for its assembling sufficiently early to enable it to take any action that may be determined upon before the inauguration of Lincoln, in the event of the election of that candidate for the Presidency. In the meantime the Legislature should at once make provision to supply the State with arms. This, he thinks, ought to be done in any event. If Lincoln is elected, there is every reason to believe that the Legislatures of Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Texas and Georgia will be promptly convened. This is already provided for in Alabama and Mississippi. These States and South Carolina can then consult and take joint action.

### Fall of Bell and Everett.

Our Bell and Everett friends have their head quarters on the East side of Front street, above Market. They used to have a pole before the door thereof, and from the top of that pole there used to float a flag, inscribed with the names of their candidates. As we write, there is only *part* of a pole there, the end with the flag having been broken off short, leaving only the *stump* standing. We suppose it is now a Douglas pole, as we learn that Mr. Douglas has "taken the *stump*."

This catastrophe happened *thus:*—About a quarter to nine this morning, a horse with a dray attached to him "might have been seen" tearing up Front street in an excited manner, until he contrived to bring his vehicle "bang" against the flag-pole, thereby ridding himself of all encumbrance, harness included, after which he soon stopped, a surprised and apparently satisfied horse. The pole shook, and the shock snapped off the upper end, and down it came, and "great was the fall thereof." Sundry small boys set up a shout. There *is* a fate opposed to Bell and Everett poles. What does it mean?

The Democrats of Halifax county put up a fine Breckinridge and Lane Pole at Enfield, some 138 or 140 feet high. The Bell and Everett men, not to be out-done, put up another pole even taller than the Breckinridge and Lane one, and near the top they fixed a stuffed coon-skin in the attitude of climbing the pole.—On Thursday or Friday evening of last week, a thunder storm came up, the lightning knocked off the top of the Bell and Everett pole, shivered the rest of it, tore up the flag, and sent the old stuffed coon-skin flying.

The Breckinridge and Lane pole stood the storm. It is all right, as the cause of Breckinridge and Lane will be in November. Coming events cast their shadows before.—*Daily Journal, 1st inst.*

GENERAL WALKER.—As the "grey-eyed man of destiny" has not been shot, wonder how he'll feel when he returns to his country and reads the *pathetic* notices of his death.
*Newbern Progress.*

Don't know. Whether shot or not, they have *buried* him, and he'll hardly care now or hereafter, what is said of him.

☞ On Thursday last Flora Temple trotted three miles on a match against time—the match being to beat the time of the celebrated trotter, Dutchman, who made three miles in 7m. 32s. Flora failed by a second and a quarter, doing the three miles in 7m. 33¼s. Her owner contends that the course was 18 feet three inches more than a mile, and that, therefore, Flora was the winner on the first heat.

☞ General Milton is the regular Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of Florida. Gen. Hopkins (they are *all* generals out there) is the opposition candidate. Gen. Milton, it happens, is a Breckinridge man. The Douglas men are too weak to get up even the show of a factious opposition on the State ticket, but the New Orleans *True Delta*, a Douglas organ, says they will vote for the Opposition. *Good* Democrats, that sort of Douglas men make!

☞ The next session of the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina will be held in Goldsboro', commencing on Wednesday, the 31st instant.

☞ Isn't it rather funny that Henry W. Miller, Esq., should set himself up as an expounder of Democratic usages? If he ever knew anything about such, it was by fighting against them. Had Mr. Miller ever made a Democratic speech in a Democratic meeting in his life, when he was put on the Douglas ticket as an elector at large? If he had not, he never will while he keeps on his present track.

### Political.

In this immediate section, politics are as yet confined to the newspapers and to private discussions. There is, therefore, less excitement than usual. Before the election, however, no doubt means will be adopted to rally and bring up to the polls the strength of all parties.

There never was a time—not, at least, within the recollection of the existing generation of men—when politics and political relations were more strangely and perplexingly complicated. Out of the attempts at *fusion*, North, has arisen nothing but confusion—at least so it appears to us. We suppose that there is truth in the saying of the Boston *Post*, in reference to the New York fusions—they first fuse, and then—RE-*fuse*. They back and fill in a remarkable manner, the only thing apparent being the insincerity of certain of the managers.

In Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the regularly appointed State Executive Committee, the regularly chosen Democratic Electors were running, and indeed, *are* running, with the understanding that their votes, if they are elected, shall be given for the candidate whom they can elect before the Electoral Colleges; or, in case that neither Breckinridge nor Douglas can be so elected then to put the highest into the House. A majority of the Electors on that regular Electoral ticket are Breckinridge men.

Then comes out Mr. Haldeman, a member of the Douglas National Executive Committee, and *he* must get up a straight Douglas ticket on his own hook, irrespective of the existing State organization—irrespective of the already appointed Electoral ticket—appointed before any differences had taken place. No doubt Mr. Haldeman acts under the inspiration of Mr. Douglas himself. He has no authority from any State organization, and is a mere interloper, so far as that is concerned. We trust that his efforts for Abe Lincoln, for to that they amount, will be unsuccessful.

A somewhat Republican paper, the New York *World* contends that in any event there can be little danger in Lincoln's election. That he will have a hostile Senate, and can appoint no officers—not even a Cabinet—that the conservative Senators may regard as dangerous.—Perhaps this may be so. Certainly it is doubtful whether, with the checks which the constitution imposes, any executive officer could do much in four years. At least the thing is worth thinking over. The value of a constitution consists in its power to prevent mal-administration. Is there sufficient power in our constitution to do this effectually? If so, then it is that great and wise instrument that it has been supposed to be. If there is not, then it is a failure, so far as that deficiency goes. If our existing constitution does not impose a sufficient number of safeguards against violations or mal-administrations, or if those which it does impose are too weak to prevent these, then it is time that we should look at the *practical machinery* intented to carry out the *abstract theories* of that instrument with a view to the adaptation of the means to the end.

ITALY.—Garibaldi is in Naples, and the last of the Bourbons has fled. With the exception of a remnant of the Papal Provinces and the Austrian Kingdom of Venetia, the former state of things has passed away.—The Duchies are no more. The Romagna is now a Province of the Sardinian Kingdom. Naples and Sicily have declared for Victor Emmanual as King of Italy, whose nominal authority will thus extend over some twenty-one or twenty-two millions of people. So far, all has gone smoothly enough. The real difficulties have yet to be encountered. The jealousies of sections to be reconciled—the vindictiveness of parties to be moderated—the Red Republicans to be kept in control—counter-revolutions to be guarded against.

Italian nationality has been talked about, but never realized fully since the fall of the Roman Empire. Lombard, Norman, Greek, Goth, Hun, and Vandal, Arab and Moor, have in turn ravaged the plains or wound through the vallies of Italy. The Sardinian and the Neapolitan are about as different as any other nations. It is true their language—their *written* language—is the same, but the *patois* of the Calabrian differs widely from that of the dweller by the Ticino. When did Genoa and Venice accord together? When, if left to herself, was Italy free from civil war?

The Mazzinians—the Carbonari, look to the unity of Italy simply as a step towards republicanism, and that of the reddest sort. The Piedmontese, regarding themselves as the nucleus of the Italian kingdom, will dislike to be absorbed in the mass. Naples will not be willing to yield precedence to Turin. Very many years must elapse, much wisdom, much virtue, much forbearance, must be exercised before the new Italian power be really a nation—a homogeneous body.

### "Jump Jim Crow."

Last week Jim Crow Rice died in New York, old, poor and in distress, after having at one time enjoyed much popularity and made large sums of money as the father of negro minstrelsy, considered as one of the fine arts.

"Jim Crow" the veritable, was a colored man, who lived in Pittsburg some twenty-five or thirty years since, and used to sing and act a song of which the alfrain was—

"I turn about and jump about,
And do just so,
And every time I turn about,
I jump Jim Crow."

Which shows that the aforesaid "Jim Crow" had quite a sympathy with several versatile politicians.—Rice imitated the negro, and out-negroed the "simon pure."

Poor Rice, like the aforesaid wheel about and jump about politicians, died very poor and neglected. Their turning about and jumping about will be like his,—an old tale to which no one will pay attention. They, like him, will pass away, politically speaking, dead and done for, so far as any political influence is concerned.

☞ We enjoyed the pleasure of a call this morning from our talented friend and fellow laborer in the good cause, Wm. Robinson, Esq., Senior Editor of that excellent paper, the Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*. We were glad to find Mr. Robinson in good health—full of enthusiasm and confidence in the success of Breckinridge and Lane. He vouches for the Second District.

ARE THEY FOOLS, OR WORSE?—A correspondent of the Washington *States and Union* says, "Douglas is gaining rapidly in North Carolina, and strong hopes are entertained that he will carry the State." Did any human being ever hear such stuff? And the Miles Taylor organ publishes that as "the opinion of North Carolinians!" It is a fair specimen of the representations of Douglas' strength. Why, Douglas has no strength—no earthly chance, in North Carolina.

☞ If there be any faith in the telegraph General Walker is dead and *buried*, and Col. Rudler is to be subjected to a punishment even worse than death. As neither claimed to be American citizens they could not have any shadow of right to American protection.

We suppose this thing is settled now. It has cost us over fifty cents a day for a week past to shoot and unshoot Walker, telegraphically.

☞ There is some talk of a Democratic fusion in Virginia. It is *rather* late in the day, but it may do something—perhaps make the State still more certain for the Democrats. There would have been no difficulty had Mr. Douglas kept away—that is, there would have been no difficulty in securing full co-operation.

☞ Among the deaths caused by the explosion of a building during the fire at New Orleans on the night of Friday the 21st inst., we find that of John Wingate, native of Wilmington, N. C., aged 18 years.

WHY NOT?—Among the worthy confrere[s] a fortune off the Democratic party in days [of] most people will recollect and recognise two [be]Francis P. Blair and Amos Kendall. How [it] acted towards the party which made him, we [all] He and his sons are the very head and front [of] vance which Republicanism is making into [the] States. They are the bitterest enemies of [the] cratic party, and of the institutions of the [South]

Old Amos Kendall, who is supposed to [be now] like a hundred years old, having been a very [old man] when the century was young, and whose [name] only been known to telegraph speculators for [the last] quarter of a century past, has again revisited [the glim]ses of the moon. One end of Amos' telegraph [wire] North, and the other South, and Amos ejaculates [for] God's sake, gentlemen, don't cut the wires!" [I bear] the sorrows of a poor old man."

Now, why don't old Blair, that handsome [young man] down with a letter? He belongs to the Amos [Kendall] school—that school who were quite devoted to [the Democ]ratic party while they could feather their [own nests] thereby, and who now would see the party and [the country] try at the devil before they would risk one of [their] precious "quills." By all means tote out Blair [and the] other fossil traitors.

☞ The last reports from Havana go to [show a] desire on the part of Spain to intervene in the [affairs of] Mexico. It is said that twenty thousand men [are] ting ready to sail from Cuba for Vera Cruz, [or some] other point on the Mexican coast. It is [believed] that this force is to act in concert with Miramon with them, the object being either [to] lish a monarchical form of government or a Spanish [pro]tectorate, equivalent in fact to reducing Mexico to its former colonial position.

A good deal of talk is made over this matter. United States, and for this talk there might be [some] son and full justification, *provided* we were [willing to] do our part. Mexico is evidently going to the [dogs.] It certainly cannot reorganize its own [government] settle its own difficulties without some [interference] some assistance from without. This assistance United States have not given and are not [likely to] give, although admitting its necessity, if any [such] ment is to be hoped for or desired in Mexico.

This being the case, what becomes of the [principle] ed against intervention from any other quarter? [We] solemnly believe that the civilized powers of [Europe] would be glad to see the United States take some [action] with reference to Mexico, whether in the shape [of a pro]tectorate, a military occupation, or a complete [annex]ation. We believe that priority of claim [will be] cheerfully conceded to us. But can we justify [ourselves] the position of the dog-in-the-manger, doing nothing [ourselves], and permitting nobody else to do anything? [Shall] Even Spanish domination is better than the [present] things prevailing in Mexico. Contrast Cuba with [her] neighboring republic—nay, contrast Mexico with a Spanish colony, with Mexico as a monarchical confederacy. The decadence of Mexico since the revolution, has been both rapid and steady. Is [there] chance for a different order of things—for a progress a different direction? Not with the present [or] present position of society in Mexico. With an aristocracy of pure Spanish blood, and a vast [and] niless lower class of mixed race, of which Indian predominent element, there is no great middle [class to] connect the interests and neutralize the antagonism the two extremes. Absolutely, the pressure strong superincumbent power is indispensable these antagonistic elements quiet, and give time organization. How this power *is to be* applied it is to come, are questions upon the solution of depends the future destiny of Mexico and the future its relations to this country. Is this power to be the shape of a protectorate or other form of interference Is it to come from the United States, or from [some] ropean power or powers? Is the pressure to be archical or republican? These are the considerations be looked to. What prospect is there, under circumstances, that any intervention or any [change] the re-organization of Mexico will be undertaken our government; and, if not, and admitting the [force] of such intervention from some quarter, is not the cry raised against any attempt at such by any power or nation rather unreasonable? The [present] government cannot land a man, or fire a gun, that authority from Congress, which Congress will give. The Monroe doctrine assumes rights and maintenance imposes duties which are correlative we fail to discharge these duties, we certainly to extent, weaken our claims to the assertion of [the doctrine] connected with them. It is folly to charge [the] power and influence in Mexico upon the Executive partment, since Congress refuses to vest any [power] in the President to enforce the rights of our [citizens] compel the factions in Mexico to act the part neighbors.

A VERY JUDICIOUS ARREST.—On yesterday [two persons] arrested, and required to enter into bonds in the two hundred dollars each, for their appearance [before the] grand jury, at the next March term of the Hustings They were charged with offering to sell liquors without license. One of them gave the name of H[enry] ell, representing himself as a drummer from the [house of] Jno. P. Kellogg & Co., of New York; the other the name of L. Blundell, commission merchant, of [Boston.] If they are brought to trial and convicted of the with which they are charged, they will be subject of not less than two hundred dollars, nor more than dred dollars, the amount of the fine to be fixed by or jury.

If there ever was a righteous law, we think this ing upon these cases, is one. Our merchants have heavy license for selling the various articles of and yet these merchants from the land of woods come in our midst and sell by sample, without a farthing into the revenue of State or city. We the merchants of this city have formed a vigilance tee for the purpose of apprehending all persons this unlawful trade. We wish them all the success ble, and feel satisfied that a few cases brought treme penalty of the law, would deter all others mitting similar offences.

We copy the above from the Petersburg [paper] the purpose of asking whether such a trade is not carried on in North Carolina by druggists other States. Whether sales are not daily orders taken by parties who pay nothing to the treasury of North Carolina, and this to the detriment of resident dealers who do contribute share towards bearing the weight of the public Let us ask farther, if Norfolk and Petersburg are not in regular attendance at the courts in the counties of this State, getting orders by otherwise—paying no taxes, yet cutting deeply business of merchants who *do*. How is it combe, Nash, Warren, Halifax, Franklin, Northampton and other courts, and at the county seats of those ties when there are *no* courts in session? How these things be reached? We want no Chinese of exclusion. We want simply to place our chants on as good a footing as those of other [States.]

U. S. FUNDS.—Nett amount subject to draft 24th Sept., 1860, $4,167,764 95.

☞ The population of Petersburg, Va., is [now] increase of over three thousand six hundred since

EDS. JOURNAL.—*Gents:*—I have just passed [through] bama, Georgia and South Carolina, and while [there] the vote on the cars for President. The following result, viz:

ALABAMA ROAD.

Breckinridge and Lane,.....
Bell and Everett,.....
Douglas and Johnson,.....

GEORGIA ROAD.

Breckinridge and Lane,.....
Bell and Everett,.....
Douglas and Johnson,.....

SOUTH CAROLINA ROAD.

Breckinridge and Lane,.....
Bell and Everett,.....
Douglas and Johnson,.....

Yours, etc.,

# BY TELEGRAPH.

### ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICA.

QUEBEC, Oct, 3d, 1860.

The Steamship North America, via Londonderry, with Liverpool dates to the 21st ult., has arrived here.

The *entente cordiale* between Garibaldi and King Victor Emmanuel is in a fair way to be interrupted. The latter objects to the capture of Rome, and the former insists and demands the dismissal of Cavour. The only hope of avoiding a rupture is the Pope's abandonment of Rome.

A collision with the French troops is also feared.—Not a single Papal battalion is outside of Ancona.

Lamoriciere was defeated, but not dishonored, as he was greatly outnumbered.

### TWO DAYS LATER.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 3d, 1860.

The steamer *Canada, via* Queenstown, with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult., arrived off Cape Race last night.

The Papal army is thoroughly disorganized, and is virtually disbanded.

Ancona is besieged by land and sea.

The other features of the news from Italy is generally unchanged.

### COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21, 1860.

Cotton—Sales of the week reach 57,000 bales. The market closed quiet, with an average business doing, without quotable change for American—Fair Orleans 7⅛d.; Middling Orleans 6⅞d.; Fair Uplands 7d.; Middling Uplands 6⅞d. Stock in port 955,000 bales, of which 76,000 bales are American.

Flour steady. Wheat steady, at full rates.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23, 1860.

Flour quiet. Wheat firm at Tuesday's advance.—Corn firm at an advance of 6d. Rice firm, for solt, at 21s. 3d. per cental. Rosin dull, and former quotations barely maintained. Spirits Turpentine steady. Consols 93⅛ a 93¼.

### New York Markets.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton firm. Flour advancing; Southern steady.—Wheat quiet. Corn advancing; mixed 69 a 70 cents. Spirits Turpentine firm, at 40 a 42 cents. Rosin dull at $1 42½ afloat. Rice firm at 4¾c.

For the Journal.

### Clear the Track.

A meeting of a portion of the citizens of Robeson county was held at the Court House at Lumberton, on the 1st day of September, A. D., 1860.

On motion, R. E. Troy, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. S. Norment requested to act as Secretary.

Col. N. A. McLean explained the object of the meeting in a few very appropriate remarks, stating that we had met together for the purpose of making arrangements to give our friends a barbecue on the arrival of the cars at our village.

On motion of T. J. Morisy, Esq., the Chair appointed a Committee of five, consisting of Giles Leitch, J. P. Fuller, T. J. Morisy, Owen C. Norment, and N. A. McLean, to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, T. A. Norment and R. E. Troy, Esqrs., made some practical remarks relative to the benefits to be derived from the completion of this great work.

The Committee, through their Chairman, submitted the following:

*Resolved*, That the citizens of Robeson county celebrate the arrival of the cars at Lumberton by giving a Barbecue on the 12th of October, 1860.

*Resolved*, That the late publication in the *Carolinian*, announcing that there would be a Breckinridge and Lane meeting on that occasion, is a mistake, and that on that occasion there will be no speech of a political character permitted, or flag raised.

*Resolved*, That an executive committee of five be appointed to prepare the dinner and make all the arrangements necessary.

In accordance with the last resolution, the Chair appointed J. P. Fuller, T. J. Morisy, Owen C. Norment, N. A. McLean, and Giles Leitch.

All officers and managers of the Road, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. E. TROY, Chairman.

W. S. NORMENT, Secretary.

*One of the humanitarian movements of our times*, although little known as such, can hardly be over estimated in its importance upon the well being of our widely scattered communities. The population of the American States is in many sections so sparse, that skilful Physicians are hardly available to them. Vast numbers of our people, are obliged to employ in sickness, such medical relief as they can hear of from each other, or indeed any they can get from any quarter. Hence arises the great consumption of Patent Medicines among us, greater by far than in any of the old countries, where skilful physicians are accessible to all classes. Unprincipled men have long availed themselves of this necessity, to palm off their worthless nostrums, until the word has become synonimous with imposition and cheat. One of our leading Chemists in the East, DR. AYER, is pursuing a course which defeats this iniquity. He brings not only his own, but the best skill, of our times to bear, for the production of the best remedies which can be made. These are supplied to the word, in a convenient form, at low prices, and the people will no more buy poor medicines instead of good, at the same cost, than they will bran instead of flour. The inevitable consequence of this is, that the vile compounds that flood our country are discarded for those which honestly accomplish the end in view,—which cure. Do we over estimate its importance, in believing that this prospect of supplanting the by-word medicines, with those of actual worth and virtue, is frought with immense consequence for good, to the masses of our people.—*Gazette and Chronicle, Peru, Ia.*

MESSRS. EDITORS: You will please announce in your paper that the "Duplin Agricultural Fair" will be held at the Fair Grounds, near Kenansville, on the 15th and 16th of November next. Robert H. Cowan, Esq., of Wilmington, has consented to deliver the annual address before the Society.

By order of the Executive Committee.

Respectfully, D. MALLARD, Sec'y.

enansville, Sept. 29th, 1860.


### WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO WILMINGTON?

OUR friends in the country will be visiting Wilmington during the Fall and Winter, for the purpose of selecting Clothing for every day and Sunday wear. And in more than one instance, a wedding suit will be wanted. We unhesitatingly give it as our opinion, and advise the readers of the *Journal* accordingly, that they will find the most desirable stock—the best made—the most approved cut, and, in short, the most desirable Clothing of all qualities—from the finest to the coarsest—at BALDWIN'S Mammoth Clothing House, 38 Market st. Mr. B. directs and superintends the making of all the Clothing he offers, and guarantees every garment perfect. This is one of our best Southern houses, and deserves the patronage of our people.

In addition to outer wear, we noticed the largest assortment of Under Garments we have ever seen in a Southern house, and the prices were certainly reasonable.

The extensive assortment of Trunks for Ladies and Gentlemen is very attractive, and we are informed from a very reliable source, that BALDWIN sells Trunks superior in make to any others in Wilmington, and at prices ten to twenty per cent. below smaller dealers. He keeps a large Trunk Wareroom filled with new styles Trunks and Bags, outside of his Store on Market Street.

Unhesitatingly, we recommend our readers to patronize BALDWIN for articles in his line. You will get what you bargain for, and at a fair price. All articles are as represented. Such is our experience, and we cheerfully give it *pro bono publico*.

Sept. 20th, 1860 4-7t

### MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

### BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1837, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of* "PULMONIC WAFERS," *in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggists.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va.,
Wholesale Agents.

May 7, 1860.—207&37-eowly.


From the Troy Budget.

### The Siege of Corinth.

It is said that one of the former political divisions of this State took its name from two famous lines in this poem—namely:

"The foes that he singly kept at bay,
Out nnmbered his thin hairs of *Silver Grey*."

We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but *we do know* that under the effects of applications of Heimstreet's famous Hair Restorative, "Silver Greys" rapidly become (in appearance at least,) members of "Young America."

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Sept. 24. 16—1m-daw.

### MARRIED.

At the Episcopal Church, in Fayetteville, on the 1st inst., by Rev. J. M. Huske, Mr. FRENCH STRANGE and Miss MARY H., daughter of John W. Sanford, Esq., all of Fayetteville.

In this county, on the 26th Sept., 1860, by Rev. —— Alexander, Mr. W. U. NEWKIRK, to Miss MADALADE I. DEVONE, all of New Hanover county.

On Thursday evening, September 27th, 1860, at the residence of the bride's father on Long Creek, by F. H. Bell, Esq., Mr. WM. H. PICKETT, of Wilmington, to Miss FRANCENIA BROWNING, all of New Hanover County.

On Stump Sound, Onslow County, on Tuesday evening, 25th of September, 1860, by Jesse W. Hardison, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM HANSLEY, to Miss MARTHA AMAN.

In Jacksonville, on the 25th inst., by David E. Sandlin, Esq., Mr. JASON M. RHUE to Miss SARAH E. STRANGE, all of Onslow.

### DIED.

On the 26th ult., in Moore's Creek District, New Hanover County, Mr. DAVID ALDERMAN, aged 85 years and 17 days.

The deceased was a sincere Christian, and an honest, useful and patriotic citizen. He was beloved and respected by all who knew him, and his decease is sincerely mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends. The oldest citizen in his section of the county, he had a distinct recollection of the closing scenes of the revolution, and of his father's return to his family, after having served his country in that war. He leaves behind him a large family of children, grand-children and great grand-children, by whom his memory will long be held in honor.—COM.

In this town, on the 28th inst., HENRY ALEXANDER, infant son of Levi and Amanda T. Crowl, aged 8 months and 11 days.

At his residence, near Elizabeth City, N. C., on Saturday, 22d inst., Mr. TIMOTHY GILBERT, aged 66 years, 10 months and 27 days.


APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of a law incorporating the Mechanic's Bank, to be located in the town of Wilmington.

Wilmington, N. C., October 1st, 1860. 6-1m

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for a Charter to incorporate a Savings Bank in the town of Wilmington.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1860. 6-1m

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for an Act to incorporate the Wilmington Water Works.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1860. 6-1m

### SCHOOL NOTICE.

APPLICANTS for teaching Common Schools in Bladen county, can meet the Committee of Examination at Elizabethtown, on the 1st Saturday in November and February next.

NEILL GRAHAM,
H. H. ROBINSON,
JOHN A. RICHARDSON, } Committee.

Oct. 4, 1860.—6-4w.

### VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, desirous of changing his business, offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated on Little River, S. C., and adjoining the lands of Capt. Thos. Randall and formerly of Col. D. W. Jordan, but now N. F. Nixon, Esq. The Plantation contains about 1600 acres, about 1000 of which is excellent Ground Pea Land, and 350 cleared. The improvements are of the very best quality.

I will sell in connection with the Plantation, a GROUND PEA STEMMER AND GRIST MILL, six or eight head of MULES AND HORSES, ten or twelve head of OXEN, CARTS AND FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, four BOATS AND SEINS, &c. All of which I will sell for one-fourth cash, the balance on one, two and three years credit, with good security and mortgage on property. Possession can be given 15th of January next. K. H. FUTCH.

Little River, S. C., Oct 1st, 1860. 6-tf

### NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD IN WARSAW, N. C., on Friday, 12th inst., ten or twelve (10 or 12) LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, consisting mostly of Boys & Girls. A. BESI.

Oct. 4th, 1860 6-ts

### Now in Store,

30 BBLS. N. Y. CITY MESS PORK;
25 do. Prime do.;
20 do. Chicago Beef. For sale by
G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

Sept. 28.

### CHEESE! CHEESE!!

50 BOXES N. Y. State and English Cheese, selected, and warranted good. For sale by
WORTH & DANIEL.

Oct. 1st

1,000 BUSHELS Perquimans County Corn.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

Oct. 1.

### PICKLES, PRESERVES, &C.

PICKLES in gallon, half gallon and quarter Jars; Preserved Pine Apple, Pears, Cherries, Peaches, &c.; Jellies; Worcestershire, and other Sauces; Pickled Lobsters; Sardines; Raisons; Citron; Flavoring Extracts, &c. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

Oct. 3d

### MOLASSES—MOLASSES.

250 HHDS. PRIME SWEET CARDENAS MOLASSES in store, and for sale by
G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

Sept. 28.

### NEW BOOKS.

AT KELLEY'S BOOK STORE:

A fresh supply of the Woman in White, by Wilkie Collins; Man and Woman; or, the Law of Honor applied to the Solution of the Problem—Why are so many more Women than Men Christians?

Familiar Quotations, with Supplement;
The Queens of Society—illustrated;
Our Bible Class, and the good that came of it;
The Words of Jesus, and Faithful Promises.

Oct. 3.

### THE PRINCE OF WALES,
### THE RENFREW,
### THE NEWCASTLE,

All new styles, at 34 Market st.

Oct. 3. MYERS & MOORE.

### WACHOVIA MILLS FAMILY FLOUR.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY receiving fresh supplies of Wachovia Family Flour, and are selling at lowest market prices. Supply received yesterday. For sale by

Oct. 3. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

### NEW

ILLUSTRATED EDITION

OF

### LIVINGSTONE'S EXPLORATIONS

IN AFRICA.

Including a Sketch of Sixteen Years' Residence in the Interior of Africa, and a Journey from the Cape of Good Hope to Loando, on the West Coast; thence across the Continent, down the river Zambesi, to the Eastern Ocean. From the personal narrative of DAVID LIVINGSTONE, LL. D., D. C. L., Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Corresponding Member of the Geographical and Historical Society of New York; Gold Medalist and Corresponding Member of the Royal Geographical Societies of London, Paris, &c., &c. To which is added a Historical Sketch of Discoveries in Africa, Illustrated with fine Chromo-Lithographic Plates. Large 12mo. of 446 pages.

We have just published a New Edition of this Great Work, ILLUSTRATED WITH VERY FINE

CROMO-LITHOGRAPHIC PLATES,

Giving the coloring to life of the

SCENERY AND WILD ANIMALS

From Drawings made by

DR. LIVINGSTONE,

DURING

SIXTEEN YEARS WANDERINGS

IN THE

### WILDS OF SOUTH AFRICA!

This Magnificent Volume is gotten up in the most superior manner, on fine paper, bound in BEVELED BOARDS, and is altogether the most POPULAR AND SALEABLE Book now published. Over

75,000 COPIES

Have already been sold, and the demand for our New Edition is larger than ever before. This edition will be sold

EXCLUSIVELY BY AGENTS!!

To whom the largest commission will be paid.

☞ Sample Copies sent by Mail, post-paid, on receipt of the Price, $1 25.

Agents wanted in every County in the United States.

Address,
J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
48 North Fourth street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Aug. 30, 1860. 1-3m

### BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY.

DANIEL A. SMITH, South side Princess street, between Front and Water streets, Wilmington, N. C., Manufacturer of every variety of *MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, LOUNGES, CUSHIONS*, &c., keeps on hand *COMFORTS, SHEETS, PILLOW CASES, FEATHERS, CURLED HAIR*, and *UPHOLSTERERS' MATERIALS*, all of which he will sell on as liberal terms as can be found elsewhere. Upholstering, in all its branches, strictly attended to.

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS furnished to order, on short notice. Orders left at the Furniture Store of O. L. FILLYAW will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 15, 1860.—9&4-3m.


# AUCTION SALES.

By D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer.

*COFFEE!—COFFEE!!*

THE BRIG HEINDAHL has arrived from Rio Janeiro, and on SATURDAY, 13TH INST., at 11 o'clock, A. M., we will sell, at our office, her entire cargo of

**2,000 BAGS OF RIO COFFE,**

at auction.

Samples and Catalogues now at our office for inspection. The attendance of Southern Merchants is earnestly requested.

Terms—As usual; four months credit for approved negotiable paper, with allowance of one per cent. Fare.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 2, 1860. 244&6-ts


## DRY GOODS

FOR

## FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

WE HAVE OPENED A LARGE AND ENTIRELY new stock of

### FANCY AND DOMESTIC GOODS

ALSO, a large variety of Rich DRESS and other Goods of *our own importation*, such as

*SILKS, Plain and Figured; RICH POPLINS, Plain and Figured; MERINOS and MOUSLINS; FRENCH and SAXONY PLAIDS; COBERGS; BOMBAZINES AND ALPACCAS.*

### CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

The latest styles, every variety. EMBROIDERIES, CAMBRIC and LACE SETTS; COLLARS; SLEEVES; GLOVES; HOSIERY and WHITE GOODS.

## MILLINERY,

BONNETS; VELVETS; SILKS; SATINS; RIBBONS; ROUCHES; FLOWERS; PLUMES; with many new styles Fancy Trimmings; HEAD DRESSES; COIFFURES & CAPS.

NOTIONS, DOMESTICS & HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

Of every description. *CALL AND EXAMINE, AT*

S. B. KAHNWEILER & CO.'S,

☞ Old Stand, Corner Store.

Sept. 29, 1860.

### DENTAL NOTICE.

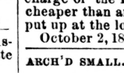
DR. JOHN H. FREEMAN respectfully informs the public that he has removed his office from his old stand, to the corner of Market and Second streets, formerly occupied by Dr. Key, where he intends to carry on *SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTRY* in all its most approved branches. My practical experience for the last twelve years, in Mechanical Dentistry, is a sufficient guarantee that I will give entire satisfaction in every operation.

I will also state, that I have made arrangements with one of the best Mechanical Dentists in the Union, who will take charge of the Laboratory, and put up teeth on gold plate cheaper than any other Dentist in town. Vulcanite Rubber put up at the lowest price.

October 2, 1860.—23&6 3m. [Herald copy.]

ARCH'D SMALL. Dr. A. & J. SMALL, JOHN SMALL.

*OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS,*



Office on Princess Street, first floor of the Journal buildings, Wilmington, N. C.

June 22, 1860.—247&44-tf.

### MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.

DR. A. J. SHRIVER, late of Baltimore, having permanently settled in Wilmington, and associated with Dr. B. F. ARRINGTON, to take charge of and practice Mechanical Dentistry, exclusively, respectfully tenders his services to the public and solicits patronage, and in so doing promises to give entire satisfaction to every patron, with any style of Artificial Dentures that may be desired.

The Hard Rubber or Vulcanite work, which under many circumstances is for various reasons far preferable to every other variety now in use, will be put up from a single Tooth to an entire set in the most perfect manner, and on such terms as shall be agreeable to all parties.

Extensive practical experience in Mechanical Dentistry for the past ten years is deemed sufficient to justify a promise of satisfactory success in every operation.

In the event of a failure to give perfect satisfaction no compensation for services will be required.

☞ Prices reduced, and shall be regulated so as to meet the wants and necessities of all who may desire Artificial Teeth.

Persons troubled with defection plate work who may wish to exchange for the Vulcanite or any other style can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

September 13th, 1860. 7&4-tf

### DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Foyles & Galloway, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The business of the late firm will be settled by D. M. Foyles.

D. M. FOYLES.
CHARLES M. GALLOWAY.

Wilmington, N. C. Aug., 10th, 1860. 288&51-tf

### NORTH CAROLINA FLOUR.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING, from the Mills in the Western part of this State, all grades of Flour. For sale by HATHAWAY & CO.

October 2.

### FIRST ARRIVAL

## NEW CROP CHARLESTON RICE!

40 CASKS NEW CROP CHARLESTON RICE, now landing from Schr. L. S. Davis. For sale by

Sept. 28. G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

### BUY YOUR TRUNKS AT A TRUNK STORE.

WE HAVE ON EXHIBITION the largest, most attractive, and most inviting assortment of

*TRUNKS, BAGS, RETICULES and VALISES*

to be found in the State, comprising the entire assortment of TWO OF THE LARGEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE COUNTRY.

Having a large Trunk Show-room, fronting on Water st., filled with goods in the above line, and having a brother extensively connected with the Trunk trade of New York, we will duplicate any bill made in that city at the lowest factory prices.

Trunks manufactured to order, and promptly repaired, at WILSON'S

Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil establishment, No. 5 Market street, near the wharf.

Oct. 3d.

### OUR NORTHERN MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

RECEIVES over $40,000 worth of ORDERS from patrons in VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA annually.

If there are any gentlemen in Wilmington who prefer to have their Clothing made North, we shall be pleased to take their measures. We have samples of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and will make up the same quality in superior style at lower figures than Northern Drummers; and we guarantie perfection in fit, and satisfaction in every particular. Leave your orders with

O. S. BALDWIN, 38 Market Streeet.

Oct. 3d 1860.

### CORN,

OATS,
HAY and
BRAN. For sale by
W. H. McRARY & CO.

Oct. 2d

### FLOUR.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM are constantly manufacturing the *BEST FAMILY FLOUR*, at the CAPE FEAR FLOUR MILLS, Wilmington, N. C. For sale at the Mills, and at their Store, No. 5 South Water Street:

In whole barrels and half barrels;
In bags containing one-half;
In bags containing one-fourth;
In bags containing one-eighth;

They keep constantly on hand, at the Mill, and at their store, *FRESH GROUND MEAL, HOMMINY, CRACKED CORN, COW FEED, SHORTS, BRAN, &c., &c.*

They also keep for sale—
*CORN* at wholesale and retail;
*OATS* at wholesale and retail;
*PEAS* at wholesale and retail;
*HAY* at wholesale and retail;
Marshall's *FINE SALT* in sacks;
Liverpool ground *ALUM SALT*, in sacks;
North Carolina *FLOUR* on consignment.

Oct. 2d, 1860

### PERUVIAN GUANO.

REESE'S MANIPULATED GUANO;
Sombrero "
Petersburg Manipulated "
Jarvis Island "
Baker's "
Phœnix "
Land Plaster, &c., &c., &c. In store and for sale by

Oct. 2d W. H. McRARY & CO.

### MAKING AND TRIMMING COATS, PANTS AND VESTS.

HAVING a large number of workmen, we have concluded to MAKE AND TRIM ANY GARMENT BROUGHT TO US. Parties having the goods, can have them *made and trimmed in the best manner*, at

*LOWER PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE,*

at BALDWIN'S, BALDWIN'S,

Oct. 2. 38 Market st. d&w

### CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

LATEST IMPORTATIONS. By selecting goods from us, and leaving your measures, a large percentage may be saved to the purchaser.

New styles opening daily, at BALDWIN'S.

Oct. 2, 1860.—d&w

### BY WHOLESALE.

AT NEW YORK PRICES—the largest stock of Staple and Domestic Goods ever opened in Wilmington. Worthy the attention of country merchants.

Oct. 2. HEDRICK & RYAN.

### AT RETAIL,

A HANDSOME stock of Foreign and American Dress Goods; Housekeeping Goods and Fancy Articles.—Cash or credit cheaper than elsewhere.

Oct. 2. HEDRICK & RYAN.

### WHOLESALE BUYERS

WILL FIND our stock of *HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, CANES, FURS*, &c., &c., unusually large and well selected. We solicit a call and examination at 34 Market st. MYERS & MOORE.

Oct. 3.

### THOSE VALUABLE BOOKS,

AT KELLEY'S NEW BOOK STORE:

Footfalls upon the Boundaries of Another World—a work full of interest to the inquiring mind, which travels back through the past ages, during the times of witches and witchcraft, giving a full history of them all.

Oct. 3, 1860.


## Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEESWAX, ℔ lb. | .30 | @ | 31 |
| BEEF CATTLE, | | | |
| ℔ 100 lbs. | 5 50 | @ | 7 00 |
| BRICKS, ℔ M. | 6 00 | @ | 12 00 |
| BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, | | | |
| 2nd hand | 1 25 | @ | 1 80 |
| New | 2 00 | @ | 2 15 |
| CANDLES, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Tallow | 16 | @ | 18 |
| Adamantine | 20 | @ | 24 |
| Sperm | 35 | @ | 50 |
| COFFEE, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Java | 17 | @ | 20 |
| Laguayra | 14 | @ | 15 |
| Rio | 15 | @ | 16 |
| St. Domingo | 12¼ | @ | 13½ |
| COTTON, ℔ lb. | | | |
| ord. to mid'g | 0 | @ | 10¼ |
| strict mid'g | 00 | @ | 10½ |
| good mid'g | 00 | @ | 10¾ |
| COTTON BAGGING, | | | |
| ℔ yard | 15 | @ | 17 |
| Rope, ℔ lb | 7¼ | @ | 10 |
| CORN MEAL, | | | |
| ℔ bushel | 90 | @ | 95 |
| DOMESTICS, | | | |
| Sheeting, ℔ yd. | 8 | @ | 9 |
| Yarn, ℔ lb. | 19½ | @ | 20 |
| EGGS, ℔ doz. | 20 | @ | 22 |
| FEATHERS, ℔ lb. | 50 | @ | 55 |
| FISH, ℔ bbl., | | | |
| Mullets | 6 50 | @ | 7 75 |
| Mac'rel. No. 1 | 16 00 | @ | 18 00 |
| do. No. 2 | 13 00 | @ | 14 00 |
| do. No. 3 | 8 50 | @ | 11 00 |
| Herrings, Fast | 3 00 | @ | 3 50 |
| Dry Cod, | | | |
| ℔ cwt | 4 00 | @ | 6 50 |
| FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl., | | | |
| Family | 0 00 | @ | 7 75 |
| Superfine | 0 00 | @ | 7 50 |
| Fine | 0 00 | @ | 7 25 |
| Cross | 0 00 | @ | 7 00 |
| GLUE, ℔ lb. | 12 | @ | 20 |
| GUNNY BAGS, | 10 | @ | 18 |
| GUANO, Peruvian, | | | |
| Under 1 ton, ℔ lb. | | | 3¼ |
| 1 ton and upwards, | | | |
| per ton, | 60 | 00 | |
| Super. Lime | @50 | 00 | |
| LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl. | 1 | 25 | |
| Per ton, | 9 00 | @10 | 00 |
| GRAIN, ℔ bushel, | | | |
| Corn | 55 | @ | 65 |
| Oats | 41 | @ | 45 |
| Pease, Cow | 75 | @ | 80 |
| Do. B. Eye | 0 95 | @ | 1 00 |
| Wheat, red | 0 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| do. white | 0 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| Rice, rough | 00 | @ | 1 00 |
| do., clean, | | | |
| ℔ lb. | 5 | @ | 5¼ |
| HIDES, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Green | 5½ | @ | 6 |
| Dry | 7½ | @ | 9 |
| HAY, ℔ 100 lbs. | | | |
| Eastern | 1 05 | @ | 1 10 |
| N. River | 85 | @ | 90 |
| IRON, ℔ lb. | | | |
| English, ass'd. | 4½ | @ | 00 |
| American, ref. | 3½ | @ | 00 |
| do. sheer | 0 | @ | 00 |
| do. hoop, ton | 75 00 | @ | 77 50 |
| Swede | 5½ | @ | 00 |
| LIME, ℔ bbl. | 80 | @ | 85 |
| do. fm store | 95 | @ | 1 00 |
| LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.) | | | |
| Fit' Boards | 00 00 | @ | 12 50 |
| Wide do | 0 00 | @ | 9 00 |
| Scantling | 0 00 | @ | 8 00 |
| (Steam Sawed.) | | | |
| Floor Boards, | | | |
| rough | 15 00 | @ | 16 00 |
| planed | 18 00 | @ | 19 00 |
| clear | 25 00 | @ | 30 00 |
| Wide boards | 14 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| Scantling | 12 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| Ship Stuff, | | | |
| rough edge | 14 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| re-sawed | 16 00 | @ | 17 00 |
| MOLASSES, ℔ gal. | | | |
| Cuba, Hhds | 24 | @ | 26 |
| do. Bbls. | 30 | @ | 32 |
| N. Orleans | 50 | @ | 55 |
| LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic. | | | |
| Whiskey | 28 | @ | 35 |
| N. E. Rum | 35 | @ | 40 |
| Gin | 37 | @ | 45 |
| Brandy | 40 | @ | 50 |
| do. Apple | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| do. Peach | 1 00 | @ | 1 50 |
| NAVAL STORES, | | | |
| Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs., | | | |
| "Virgin | 0 00 | @ | 1 92 |
| Yellow dip | 0 00 | @ | 2 40 |
| Hard | 0 00 | @ | 1 20 |
| Tar, ℔ bbl. | 0 00 | @ | 2 15 |
| do. in order | 2 40 | @ | 2 50 |
| Pitch do. | 0 00 | @ | 1 50 |
| Rosin, Pale, | 2 00 | @ | 3 00 |
| do. No. 1 | 1 25 | @ | 1 75 |
| do. No. 2 | 1 10 | @ | 1 15 |
| do. No. 3 | 1 05 | @ | 1 10 |
| Spirits Turp., | | | |
| ℔ gallon | 37½ | @ | 39½ |
| Varnish, ℔ gal. | 26 | @ | 30 |
| NAILS, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Cut | 3½ | @ | 4 |
| Wrought | 10 | @ | 12½ |
| OILS, ℔ gallon, | | | |
| Sperm | 2 00 | @ | 2 25 |
| Linseed, raw | 1 15 | @ | 1 20 |
| do. boiled | 1 15 | @ | 1 25 |
| PEA NUTS, bush | 0 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| POTATOES, | | | |
| Sweet, ℔ bush. | 00 | @ | 80 |
| Irish, do., | 00 | @ | 1 00 |
| do. ℔ bbl. | 2 00 | @ | 2 25 |
| PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., | | | |
| N. C. Bacon, | | | |
| Hams | 15 | @ | 15½ |
| Middlings | 00 | @ | 13½ |
| Shoulders | 12 | @ | 12½ |
| Hog round | 13½ | @ | 13½ |
| Western Bacon, | | | |
| Middlings | 13 | @ | 13½ |
| Shoulders | 11 | @ | 11½ |
| N. C. Lard | 14½ | @ | 15 |
| West'n do | 14½ | @ | 14½ |
| Butter | 20 | @ | 27 |
| Cheese | 12 | @ | 13 |
| PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl., | | | |
| City Mess | 21 50 | @ | 22 00 |
| Clear do | 00 00 | @ | 00 00 |
| Butt | 17 00 | @ | 18 00 |
| Beef, Mess | 15 00 | @ | 16 00 |
| do. Fulton Market | 19 00 | @ | 20 00 |
| POULTRY, | | | |
| Chickens, live | 15 | @ | 30 |
| do. dead | 00 | @ | 00 |
| Turkeys, live | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| do. dead ℔ lb. | 00 | @ | 00 |
| SHEEP, ℔ head, | | | |
| Lambs | 1 50 | @ | 2 25 |
| Mutton | 1 50 | @ | 2 25 |
| SALT, | | | |
| Alum, ℔ bush. | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Liverpool, ℔ sack, | | | |
| ground, cargo | 1 00 | @ | 1 05 |
| do. fm store | 1 15 | @ | 1 20 |
| fine | 2 00 | @ | 2 25 |
| SUGAR, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Porto Rico | 8 | @ | 9 |
| New Orleans | 8 | @ | 9 |
| Muscovado | 7 | @ | 9 |
| Loaf & crush'd | 10½ | @ | 12 |
| C. Yellow | 9½ | @ | 10 |
| Granulated | 11 | @ | 11½ |
| SOAP, ℔ lb. | 4½ | @ | 7½ |
| SHINGLES, ℔ M., | | | |
| Contract | 5 00 | @ | 6 00 |
| Common | 2 75 | @ | 3 00 |
| STAVES, ℔ M., | | | |
| W. O. Bbl. | 16 00 | @ | 18 00 |
| R. O. Hhd. | 12 50 | @ | 20 00 |
| Ash Head'g | 14 00 | @ | 16 00 |
| TIMBER, ℔ M., | | | |
| Shipping | 0 00 | @ | 00 00 |
| Mill, prime | 8 00 | @ | 12 00 |
| do. inferior to ordinary | 5 00 | @ | 7 00 |
| TALLOW, ℔ lb. | 10 | @ | 12 |
| TOBACCO, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Common | 14 | @ | 20 |
| Medium | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Fine | 45 | @ | 50 |
| WOOL, ℔ lb. | 17 | @ | 20 |

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

| TO NEW YORK. | On deck. | Under deck. |
|---|---|---|
| Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl. | $ 00 | $ 00 @ 35 |
| Rosin | do. 00 | 00 @ 30 |
| Spirits Turpentine | do. 00 | 00 @ 55 |
| Flour | do. 00 | 00 @ 30 |
| Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross | 00 | 0 @ 12 |
| Cotton, ℔ bale | 0 00 | 1 00 @ 1 25 |
| Cotton goods, ℔ foot | 00 | 0 @ 7½ |
| Flaxseed, ℔ bushel | 00 | 8 @ 10 |
| Ground Peas, ℔ bushel | 00 | 0 @ 0 |
| Wheat, ℔ bushel | 00 | 9 @ 10 |
| Lumber, ℔ M. | 0 00 @ 5 00 | 5 00 @ 6 00 |
| TO PHILADELPHIA, | | |
| Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl. | 00 | 00 @ 35 |
| Rosin | 00 | 00 @ 30 |
| Spirits Turpentine | 00 | 00 @ 55 |
| Ground Peas, ℔ bushel | 0 | 0 @ 0 |
| Cotton, ℔ bale | 0 00 | 0 00 @ 1 25 |
| Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot | 0 | 0 @ 7 |
| Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. |

## THE PUBLIC RECORD AND PAST HISTORY OF JOHN BELL AND EDWARD EVERETT.

[CONTINUED.]

### THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT.

This brings us to 1854, when governments were to be provided for Kansas and Nebraska. Early in the proceedings of the Senate, January, of that year, Mr. Dixon, a Whig Senator from Kentucky, offered an amendment to the bill, repealing, by express words, the Missouri Compromise of 1820—a compromise which has always been regarded as unjust to the South, and which the North had uniformly shown an unwillingness to observe, except when it operated to their advantge, a compromise which Mr. Bell had himself denounced in 1850, as "of no value to the South," and as "a submission of the South—a submission fatal to the interests of the South." The compromise of 1850 had virtually repealed the Missouri Compromise, and in order to make the present legislation accord with that, Mr. Dixon brought forward his proposition of repeal. The Legislature of Tennessee was in session at the time, and with but *one* dissenting voice in the Senatorial branch, and unanimously in the House passed resolutions in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The amendment of Mr. Dixon was afterwards offered by Mr. Douglas to the original bill, and when it came up in the Senate, *was voted for by* Mr. BELL, in connection with all other national men of both parties. It was the first time for many years that, upon any material question involving the rights of the South, he had failed to take ground against the South, and with his old Federal allies at the North. It was understood that the entire body of Whig Senators from the South would support the bill as thus amended. The *National Intelligencer*, their organ at Washington, was taking the contrary course, and fearing that it might create a false impression with the country as to the position of the Whig party in the Senate, a caucus of the Whig party was held, and—

"*Resolved*, That we disapprove of the course of the National Intelligencer upon the Nebraska bill, and that, in our opinion, it does not truly represent the Whig party for the South."

The Hon. John Bell was one of the members of this caucus meeting. "That resolution," says the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Toombs, in a speech in the Senate, "was adopted without dispute. I did not hear the Senator's (Mr. Bell's) voice against it." Just before the meeting adjourned, say Mr. Toombs, Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Badger, in their speeches in the Senate, "it was suggested that, as it would be several weeks before all of us would have an opportunity of speaking on the bill, an authoritative annunciation of our position upon it in the Senate would promote the objects of the meeting. *This was agreed to without dispute*, whereupon the Senator from North Carolina was requested to state, in substance, that the Southern Whigs *were a unit in favor of the bill*. The Senator from North Carolina, Mr. Badger, having the floor next day, made the announcement accordingly. The statement went forth to the country.—"The Senator from Tennessee," continued Mr. Toobms, "*was present when it was made*, but he did not utter publicly one word in opposition; and I never heard that the statement of the Senator from North Carolina did not truly represent the position of the Senator from Tennessee, until I heard of his vote against the bill when it passed that body."

Senator Clayton, one of the purest men who ever occupied a seat in the Senate, said:

"The Southern Whigs (in that meeting) were unanimous in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. They had consulted with each other, not in a caucus, but we understood from private conversation with each other that we all thought the Missouri Compromise line ought to be repealed."

Mr. Clayton further said, he understood Mr. Bell himself to take that ground in his speech. Mr. Badger said, in the Senate:

"I certainly thought I was requested by the meeting of Whig Senators, then and there present, of whom my friend from Tennessee was one—not only authorized, but requested—in order to anticipate the delay which must take place before they could either vote or speak on the subject, that whatever course of reasoning we might adopt in bringing us to the conclusion, in support of the bill, we were all united."

Every other gentleman who spoke confirmed these gentlemen in their statements. (See Appendix to Globe, vol. 29, pp. 940-41.)

And yet after having voted for the main features of this measure, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, offered as an amendment by Mr. Dixon—after having attended a meeting of the Whig members of the Senate, who were all agreed to favor the bill, and who, from their intercourse with Mr. Bell understood him as being with them, and who authorized one of their number, Mr. Badger, to announce in the Senate, that they were a unit for the Nebraska-Kansas bill, Mr. Bell, true to his instincts, abandoned the South, and even his party friends, on this question; and recorded his vote with the Abolitionists against it. The following is the negative vote:

NAYS.—Messrs. BELL of Tenn., CHASE of Ohio, DODGE of Wisconsin, FESSENDEN of Maine, FISH of New York, FOOT of Vermont, HAMLIN of Maine, Houston of Texas, JAMES of Rhode Island, SEWARD of New York, SMITH of Connecticut, SUMNER of Massachusetts, WADE of Ohio, WALKER of Wisconsin—14. Ayes 37.

What *new light* broke in upon him between his vote for Mr. Dixon's amendment, in accordance with the instructions of his State, and his vote against the bill? What *inducements* were held out to him by the Abolitionists which inclined him to violate his instructions, stultify his own record, and return to their embraces? We will see. When in 1856, meeting with the general disapprobation of his outraged constituency, it was rumored that he intended to resign and come home, the leading Black Republican organ of the North, the New York Tribune, contradicting the report, said:

"He is as robust and hale to-day as when he bearded and conquered the old lion, ANDREW JACKSON, in his den, *and as resolute and as ready to do service as when* SINGLE HANDED *he bravely encountered the* WHOLE SOUTH *upon the Nebraska Bill, and* CARRIED TERROR INTO THEIR RANKS. The wisdom and experience of a man so eminent and pure are of no ordinary value at this time, when the country is convulsed with the wars of faction and the spirit of *subjugation* is abroad, threatening to overshadow a new land of promise, (Kansas.) Let us hope they will be long exercised in the Senate or in some *higher* capacity, where the country may equally enjoy their advantage."

But we must hurry on. And this brings us to the

### ADMISSION OF KANSAS AS A SLAVE STATE.

1857 Kansas applied for admission as a slave State. Her constitution was formed by a convention legally convened, and the question of slavery or no slavery was submitted to a vote of the people, and they decided in favor of slavery. Gen. Zollicoffer, the Whig Representative in Congress from Mr. Bell's own district in Tennessee, truly said:

"The great mass of those who oppose the admission of Kansas into the Union, oppose it because it comes with a pro-slavery constitution."

The issue was made up. The time was come to test the question whether the Black Republican doctrine, "No more slave States," should prevail. Tennessee, true to herself and the South, through her Legislature, instructed Mr. Bell to vote for the admission of Kansas or resign. What did he do? He gets up in the Senate, and insults the people of Tennessee by saying:

"I undertake to say, that at this day (1858) there are not five hundred men in Tennessee who understand the Kansas-Nebraska bill. * * In my own intercourse with the people, I have yet to find the first man who understood that question properly."

And then, to still further mark his contempt for the people, he voted with Hale, Seward, Sumner & Co., *against the bill*. He and Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, were the only Senators from the slave States in the Senate that, on that occasion, had the hardihood to desert their own section, and attach themselves to the Abolitionists of the North, and they have both been hurled by an indignant and betrayed constituency from their seats in that august body.

In his speeches upon the question, Mr. Bell objected to some informalities and charges of fraud which had been thrown out by the Abolition Senators against the action of Kansas. He forgot that he had voted to admit California, with all her informalities, irregularities, and frauds. She had not had even a territorial government before. The convention that made her constitution was called together by a military Governor: the question of convening it was not even submitted to a vote of the people. There was no law directing who should or should not vote. All was chaos.—The military Governor was the supreme authority, and evidences of astounding frauds were filed before Congress, undenied and undeniable. Mr. Bell himself admitted that the rights of the United States to the mineral lands were not guarded in her constitution. Yet he voted and spoke for her admission—*she was a free State*—he could then overlook the informalities, irregularities, and frauds. He went further. He was willing to admit New Mexico, with her uncivilized and semi-barbarous people, as a free State. But as soon as a slave State comes up for admission, and Giddings, Hale, Seward, Sumner & Co. start off, in accordance with their Abolition anti-slavery views, in full howl against it, Mr. Bell, tender, conscientious soul, sees informalities in every act, irregularity and frarity at every turn, and fraud at every corner. The "powerful North,"—that North with whom Mr. Bell had so long co-operated; that North which he had sustained in its favorite policy through every vicissitude of political fortune; that North with whom he had formed a sacred alliance at Hartford and at Boston, when he betrayed the Democratic party in 1836; that North with whom he had co-operated in reviving all the Federal measures of John Quincy Adams' administration; that North with whom he had labored for a United States Bank and a high Protective Tariff; that North with whom he had combined to defeat the acquisition of Southern territory in the admission of Texas; that North, with whom he had joined hands in denouncing the Mexican war and in impeding its vigorous prosecution; that North, with which he had voted, almost uniformly, against his own section upon every question involving the rights of slavery; that North, whom he had aided in opening the doors of Congress for the reception of Abolition petitions, in applying the Wilmot proviso to the Territory of Oregon, and in making it a precedent against the South in future legislation; in defeating the CLAYTON compromise, which secured to the slave States whatever constitutional rights the Supreme Court should determine them entitled to; in endeavoring to defeat the compromise measures of 1850, and adopt in their stead a plan of settlement which would have debarred the South from every inch of the newly acquired territory; that North, with whom he stood shoulder to shoulder in their efforts to defeat the Kansas bill, and subsequently in prohibiting her admission into the Union under a slavery constitution; that North was now getting the ascendency by numerical force, not by any newly acquired constitutional rights, and Mr. Bell could not afford to break with them.—On the contrary, he desired to remind them, as he saw the scale turning, that in their future triumphs they must not forget those in the South and Southwest, "*who for a long period have continued faithful and just to them, sustaining them in their favorite policy through every vicissitude of political fortune.*" He pointed back to his votes for the reception of Abolition petitions: and his declaration in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and then adds:

"*I hold the same sentiments now. I do not find the least occasion to change them.*"

He also goes on to endorse the heretical doctrines of the Abolitionists on the

### DRED SCOTT DECISION,

that it was not binding or obligatory upon them. The Supreme Court had declared, in the Dred Scott case, with remarkable unanimity: 1st, that a negro was not a citizen; 2d, that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, and that Congress had no power to prohibit slavery in the Territories; and 3d, that slaves were property, and that the citizens of all the States had a right to go into the Territories with their property—the right to which could not be impaired by either Congress or the Territorial Legislatures, they possessing alone "the power coupled with the duty to protect it."

Mr. Seward, Mr. Hale, and all the Abolition agitators denounced the decision in the most unmeasured terms. They threatened to re-organize the court, and proclaimed that they would not obey the decision. Mr. Douglas, who had been fighting side by side with them, said to the people of Illinois:

"*It matters not what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question, whether slavery may or may not go into a Territory under the Constitution, the people have the lawful means to introduce or exclude it as they please.* * * * * * * *

"*No matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be on that abstract question, still the right of the people to make a slave Territory or a free Territory, is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill.*"

Abraham Lincoln, the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency, on the same occasion said:

"If I were in Congress, and a vote should come up on a question, whether slavery should be prohibited in a new Territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision, I would vote that it should."

Now, listen to John Bell, in the Senate of the United States:

"Whatever may be the decision of the Supreme Court on the power of Congress to interfere with the question of slavery in the Territories, and however clear and well founded in principle and authority its decision may be, I have supposed that inasmuch as it is a question of constitutional construction or interpretation, and relates to the jurisdiction and power of a special department of the government—a department always more or less under the influence of political considerations, THE QUESTION WOULD NOT BE REGARDED AS PERMANENTLY SETTLED; and that whenever in future, as heretofore, Congress shall be called upon to legislate concerning a Territory, *the question will again become the subject of decision, and such decision as the majority shall think proper to declare.* Congress was never swayed by the opinion of the Supreme Court on the question of its powers to establish a National Bank; *nor will it be controlled by any of its opinions on questions involving political considerations.*"

Now, what is the difference between Bell, Douglas, and Lincoln? All of them agree in setting at defiance the decision of the Supreme Court, declared by the Constitution of the United States to be "the supreme law of the land:" they proclaim the same dangerous and infamous doctrine, that Congress, and if Congress, then the citizen also, will not be bound by the decision of the highest tribunal known to the Constitution to interpret the laws of the country. If this is not counselling contempt of the courts, and resistance, instead of obedience, to the constituted authorities of the Government, we cannot understand the force of the English language. Such a doctrine, of contempt for the laws and the courts would, if instilled into the minds of the people, inevitably lead to the disruption of the Government. He is not a sound statesman, nor a good man, nor a patriot, who loves his country and her institutions, who would thus seek to loosen the respect of the people for the judiciary and laws of their country.

### THE PRAISE OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.

No wonder, then, the Abolitionists were loud in their praises of Mr. Bell. During a long and eventful history, he had never forsaken them. He had given himself wholly up to their "favorite policy." He had voted to receive, print, and refer their petitions; he had voted against the Clayton Compromise, and spoke in favor of the Wilmot Proviso; he was willing to vote to admit free States, and had voted a gainst the admission of a slave State: he had spoken against the Compromise measures, and voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill; he had proclaimed the power of Congress, and his own desire, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and now he had joined the Abolitionists to weaken the force of the decision of the Supreme Court. In view of all this, well might Mr. Seward, the arch-traitor or New York, alluding to Mr. Bell, say:

"*At last a new voice issues from your own region,* FROM THE SOUTH, *from the slave States, and protests against your further persistence in this mad enterprise,* [*of extending slavery,*] *and admonishes you that it must and will fail.—The cohorts are gathering* FROM THE SOUTH; *the men of moderation and conservatism, who, as they have* HERETOFORE MOSTLY *resisted in favor of* SLAVERY AND AGAINST FREEDOM, *will now be obliged, in consistency with their just and well established character and their patriotism,* TO MODERATE AGAINST YOU IN FAVOR OF FREEDOM, AND RISE UP UNANIMOUSLY AGAINST SLAVERY."

Well might the notorious Burlingame—he who blasphemously declared that "the times demand, and we must have, an anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God," thus bespatter Mr. Bell with praises:

"Sir, it was a proud day to me when I heard the speech of the venerable Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden.) The melody of his voice and his patriotic accent still sound in my ears. I was glad to hear him denounce fraud; I was glad to hear him stand for the truth. * * I also felt proud to hear the speech of the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Bell.) * * * I trust that this may be an omen of what *may happen in the future.* As to what may happen, it is not for me to prophesy. *Let time and chance determine.*"

Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, was also loud in his praise of Mr. Bell. Hear him:

"Most certainly we should prefer an original Republican—Gov. Seward or Gov. Chase for instance—but we shall heartily and zealously support one like JOHN BELL, Edward Bates, or John M. Botts, provided we are well assured that his influence, his patronage, his power, if chosen President, will be used not to extend slavery, but to confine it within the States that see fit to uphold it."

And again, in reference to who should be their candidate:

"A speech, a vote, a proposition of the right stamp, and made at the right moment, may indicate him so that the clear-eyed can no longer doubt. And that man, whoever he may be, whether Seward, or Chase, or McLean, or Banks, or Fremont, or Bissell, or Collamer, or Bates, or Fessenden—nay, should he not have hitherto been regarded as *technically* a Republican, such as Gen. Scott, or JOHN BELL, or Horace F. Clark, or John M. Botts, or Henry Winter Davis, provided he be openly and unequivocally anti-slavery-extending, anti-Cuba-stealing, anti-Fillibuster—we shall heartily support both his nomination and his election. We give fair notice that a practical triumph over the sham Democracy and its master, the slavery Propaganda, is the end for which we labor and to which we hold not only personal aspirations but party names wholly subordinate."

Again, in a long article on the policy of taking up a Southern man, after laying down the platform of the Black Republican party, Greeley said:

"Looking to the North, we regard as coming within the scope of the organization we have indicated, all such Democrats as John Reynolds, Horace F. Clark, Garnett B. Adrain, John W. Forney, and John Hickman; and all such Americans as Nathaniel S. Benton, Daniel Ullman, James H. Campbell, Henry M. Fuller, and William Millward. AT THE SOUTH, UNLESS WE MISUNDERSTAND THEIR POSITION, IT WOULD EMBRACE SUCH MEN AS JOHN BELL, EDWARD BATES, H. WINTER DAVIS, JOHN M. BOTTS, EMERSON ETHERIDGE, AND KENNETH RAYNER. * * * * * * * *

"Cannot they combine to overthrow the Nullifiers and Propagandists of the Calhoun school in their efforts to override the Constitution and make Negro Slavery the dominating interest of the country? ARE NOT THESE THE ISSUES UPON WHICH THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST IS TO TURN? Do not William H. Seward and JOHN BELL, Salmon P. Chase and Edward Bates, Schuyler Colfax and John Hickman, Henry M. Fuller and Horace F. Clark, HOLD PRECISELY THE SAME SENTIMENTS IN RELATION TO THESE? And shall these gentlemen, and those who think with them, unite and give EFFICIENCY TO THEIR COMMON OPINION in the next National Administration, *or by wearing on each other, insure a triumph to their common foe?*"

The New York Times, the organ of Senator Seward, discussing the probabilities as to the Chicago nominee, said:

"The candidates prominent before the Opposition, are Senator Cameron, SENATOR SEWARD, William L. Dayton, SENATOR BELL, Senator Crittenden, Governor Banks, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, JOHN C. FREMONT."

And in confirmation of all this, the Times proceeded to detail a conversation between several "prominent Republicans," who stated:

"That, notwithstanding they were personally in favor of Seward, yet that it would be more politic to nominate a Southerner, so that it might not be said it was a sectional struggle for power. *It was further urged that* BELL, *of Tennessee, was the most available candidate for them.*"

Even the National Era, the ultra Abolition paper, published at Washington City, was willing to take Mr. Bell, but did not like the abuse of the Republicans by the Nashville Banner, which was kept up to throw dust in the eyes of the people of Tennessee. The Era said:

"The Nashville *Republican Banner*, the organ of JOHN BELL, is spoiling all the fine prospects of that gentleman for the Presidency by its coarse abuse of the 'Black Republicans.' *While Mr. Bell is hob-nobbing with the Republicans and semi-Republicans of Pennsylvania and New York*, his organ is denouncing 'Black Republicans' as being no better than the Black Democracy, and the great original sin of each of these parties, according to the *Republican Banner*, is the fact that they trace their origin to THOMAS JEFFERSON, who is denounced as an accomplished and ineffable demagogue."

So intense was the love of the Abolitionists for Mr. Bell, that we see them, with Horace Greeley at their head, tendering him the compliment of a public dinner.

We submit the questions to the heart and conscience of every Southern man: Is this man, whose life and course have been so opposed to Southern interests and Southern rights, as to receive the plaudits and approval of such Abolition leaders as Seward, Burlingame, Greeley, Raymond & Co., a safe man for the Presidential chair? Would you be willing to trust your rights and interests in his keeping for four years? Does he deserve the support of the South, and can a true-hearted Southerner give his vote to one who has been so regardless of Southern rights? If it had not been for the German element in the Republican party demanding that no one who had justified Know-Nothingism should be nominated at Chicago, John Bell would have been to-day their nominee instead of Abraham Lincoln.

### JOHN BELL'S ABUSE OF HENRY CLAY.

John Bell, at one time, was a most ardent supporter of General Jackson. But he was not content with supporting Jackson; so hot was his zeal, that he must needs attack all those who opposed his favorite. Mr. Adams had been elevated to the Presidency in 1824, through Congress, over General Jackson, and the cry had gone forth that this act had been consummated through a "corrupt bargain and intrigue" between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. Mr. Bell made haste to reiterate the charge of "bargain and intrigue" against Mr. Clay. On the 11th of October, 1826, he addressed a letter to his constituents, from which we quote:

"Appealing, then, to those who know me best, for the proofs of my consistency upon the subject of the formation and character of the present Administration of the General Government, these are my views, and these the reasons upon which they are founded: *When the late election for Chief Magistrate devolved on the House of Representatives in Congress, the choice of the people, the favorite of the nation, was indicated through a thousand channels and by the most infallible signs: in the elevation, therefore, of the present incumbent over him, I consider that the first and the principle of that Constitution was violated and trodden under foot. The sovereignty of the people was denied. The noble fabric of American liberty was endangered by the example, and the authors of it owe an atonement. The national safety demands that the atonement should be their fall from power. If there had been no violation of an important principle in the late election, I should have been opposed to an administration which owes its existence to a union of discordant and hostile interests, brought about by the ARTS OF POLITICAL MANAGEMENT AND INTRIGUE. These are arts fit only to be employed by the minions and ministers of princes, whose thrones are supported by the prostitution of public morals. When those arts reach their maturity in this country, the Republic perishes. The American masters, the people, who will decide for themselves in the next Presidential election, will reject the services of those who win their way to office by PRACTICES THAT TEND TO CORRUPTION, and threaten destruction to the Government.*

"When such an administration is to be opposed, it is fortunate that there exists such a man as Andrew Jackson, to be the instrument, in the hands of the people, of its overthrow. A man whose purposes are admitted to be always pure; whose mind seems formed for great emergencies, and whose splendid services place him, in deserving public favor, at an immeasurable distance in advance of all others. To aid in placing such a man, from any part of the Union, at the head of affairs, particularly to aid in elevating such a man from my native State, is not only in accordance with my private inclinations, but would be felt to be a part of my public duty."

But this is not all. At a dinner given to Gen. Jackson, at Vauxhall Gardens, in Nashville, on the 4th of July, 1827, Mr. Bell proposed a toast, in which he designated Henry Clay as "the guilty statesman." The following is the toast:

"THE INDIGNANT MURMURS WHICH ANNOUNCE A FUTURE DISTINCT UTTERANCE OF A FREE BUT INSULTED PEOPLE'S WILL—MORE TERRIBLE TO THE *guilty statesman* THAN THE BATTLE'S DIN OR THE TEMPEST'S RAGE."

But he was not yet done with Mr. Clay. On the 7th of September, 1827, he prepared another letter for the public, in which, alluding to Mr. Adams' election to the Presidency, and the appointment of Mr. Clay as Secretary of State, he said:

"*I have seen the highest and most important office in the Government filled by means and under circumstances affording* ALL THE EVIDENCES OF A COALITION FORMED UPON THE BASIS OF MUTUAL BENEFITS *to be received and conferred, independently of any controverted point in the details, that the Government can never expect the light of, in any combination that has been or may be entered into, to defeat the will of the people. Ambitious and aspiring politicians who have great characters to sustain, and sense enough to guard against the common blunders of less* PRACTICED ADEPTS IN THE ARTS OF INTRIGUE AND MANAGEMENT IN FORMING COALITIONS, *will but seldom expose themselves to the danger of detection from positive proof. It is not, therefore, in my view of so much importance to consider whether a po sible thing of innocence can be admi ted in favor of the parties implicated, as to determine whether the* PRESUMPTION TO THE CONTRARY *is not so great in the present instance that their continuance would be incompatible with the safety and well-being of our political institutions.*" * * * *

"General Jackson had been presented a candidate for the first office in the gift of the people—I may say, for the highest office in honor and dignity in the world, for the reason that it is the gift of a nation of freemen. The electors of the people, acting in reference to their wishes, had pointed to him as the object of their preference. Their opinions had been fairly expressed—fully indicated; yet when the question was fully brought to the consideration of Congress, *the preference thus manifested was disregarded and a selection made contrary to the wishes of those who had a right to direct and govern; of this the freemen of the United States had a right to complain, and they did complain; nor will they, I trust, cease to do so until they shall have vindicated those rights which were thus outraged and wrested from them.*"

Yet, after these denunciations of Mr. Clay, and the most fulsome eulogies of General Jackson, which we have not the space to quote, he became, to suit his purposes, the most ardent admirer and eulogist of the man he had so grossly abused, and the most bitter reviler and defamer of the other he had formerly bespattered with praise. It was not in his nature to continue long as the friend of any man, and accordingly, after eulogizing Mr. Clay for a number of years, he deserted him for General Taylor, because he thought Mr. Clay's star was in its wane, as he had done with General Jackson. He came out in favor of General Taylor's nomination, over Mr. Clay, for the Presidency in 1848, and as there were then Whigs in Tennessee wedded to Mr. Clay, he made a speech at Murfreesborough, in that State, which was published in his organ, the Nashville Banner, to convince them that they ought to give up Clay and take Taylor. We have room only for a short extract:

"He believed that hostility to Mr. Clay had become a fixed sentiment with many. His admiration of Mr. Clay's talents was not less than that of those who thought his claims should have been preferred. He had prejudices in regard to him to overcome like many others, but many others had not yet overcome them. He was for Taylor because he thought the honest and patriotic of all parties could unite upon him. He had heard of some Whigs who had rather sink with Clay than swim with Taylor. That was not his view of the duty of a patriotic Whig. In giving up Mr. Clay he knew that all did not agree with him. A movement had been made in New York lately, by Whigs, who still thought Mr. Clay the only proper representative of Whig principles. He did not think the Whig party so poor that they could boast but one man who deserved their support."

Again, in 1850, after his extraordinary effort to defeat the Compromise measures, Mr. Clay thought proper, among the opponents of the adjustment, to class Mr. Bell with the Northern Abolitionists, and to say that all they wanted was the Wilmot Proviso incorporated in it. Whereupon Mr. Bell thus replied:

"I am aware of the vast control the honorable Senator has over the will and sentiments of men, especially in the Whig ranks; and this he has had for years. But, when the honorable Senator so indignantly denounces military authority, IS HE UNCONSCIOUS THAT HE IS HIMSELF A GREAT MORAL DESPOT? I know something of these moral despotisms. I have had to encounter them in my time."

Is there a man in the United States, who reveres the memory of Henry Clay, can give his vote for his most bitter reviler—John Bell? What say you, Whigs of Kentucky, the legitimate custodians of the fame and honor of your great leader? You who clung to him in every emergency, and never deserted him. He sleeps in the bosom of Kentucky's soil, among those whom he so much loved, and who so much loved him! What say you; will the vote of Kentucky be cast for his defamer? What say you, Whigs of Tennessee, of Maryland, of the Union, who rallied around his banner so gallantly in days of yore, will you now cast your votes for his calumniator? Answer in November next.

### MR. BELL'S ABUSE OF GENERAL JACKSON.

We have said that Mr. Bell was at one time the firm supporter and eulogist of General Jackson. So he was up to the 23d Congress, when upon the resignation of Mr. Stevenson, the Federalists and Abolitionists tendered him the Speakership in order to beat James K. Polk, the Administration candidate. Mr. Bell's "easy virtue" could not withstand the temptation, and he yielded to their desires, became their candidate, and through a coalition of the Federalists, Abolitionists, Whigs, and disappointed Democrats, he was elected. He still claimed to be a friend of General Jackson, and returning to Tennessee, by his fulsome eulogies upon the Old Hero, so deceived the Democrats that they re-elected him. Having failed to get into General Jackson's Cabinet, for which he was warmly urged by his friend, Judge White, he became a candidate for re-election to the Speakership, and in order to reach that station, we find him making "fair weather" with all the aspiring candidates for the Presidency—Judge White, of Tennessee, Mr. Van Buren, and Colonel R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky. In the fall of 1834, he wrote to the Hon. C. P. White, the bosom friend of Mr. Van Buren, that:

"As yet Tennessee has taken no active, decided course on this question, but the sagacious Politicians among us are going in for Mr. Van Buren."

The editor of the Kentucky Gazette, a friend of Colonel Johnson, in answer to a letter, made a publication in which he said:

"In the month of August or September last, (1834,) I think it was, Mr. Bell did write a letter to Colonel Johnson of the character which you describe, and which I saw. I do not remember, if, in that particular letter, he (Mr. Bell) urged Colonel Johnson to become a candidate for the Presidency or not; but I know very well that he had pressed him, and the means of success were to be based upon the grounds to which you allude, (support of the Bank.")

It is difficult to trace the tortuous course of Mr. Bell at this time. He was for the administration of Gen. Jackson, and against the administration of Gen. Jackson; he was for the United States Bank, and against the United States Bank; he was for Mr. Van Buren, and against Mr. Van Buren; he was for Col. Johnson, and against Col. Johnson; he was for Judge White, and against Judge White; he was for John Bell all the time, and never against John Bell, as will be seen by the following paragraph from a letter addressed by him, May 11th, 1835, to Charles Cassidy, Esq.:

"To defeat me for the Speaker's chair is the main interest which Mr. Polk and Johnson have in this whole contest, as I believe.

"It would not do to ask Polk to vote for me against himself, but he might be made to pledge himself for me against any other candidate. My course in appointing him Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means could be used to show that I have not been influenced by personal considerations against him, where the country is concerned."

It will thus be observed, that however tortuous may have been Mr. Bell's course upon all other matters, he had but one opinion to which all other opinions were subordinate) upon the propriety of his own election to the Speakership.

But Mr. Bell received but little encouragement from the friends of Col. Johnson, Mr. Van Buren, or Mr. Polk. It had become too evident that he was intriguing with the Opposition and forming new party alliances with the view of greater certainty of future political promotion.

Mr. Polk defeated him for the Speakership, however, though he received the whole opposition vote. Yet still he smothered his wrath, and did not attack Gen. Jackson openly. That would not have done, for the very reason he afterwards himself gave that—

"The impression is current and general, that a man who dares to make a direct issue, right or wrong, upon any matter of complaint with the President, must go down in public estimation."

He was too sly a fox to run in the face of public opinion, and besides General Jackson's term of office would not expire for two years longer, and he wanted some favors at his hands. So he went home, and took to President-making.—With the exception of Gen. Jackson, no man stood so high in the esteem and confidence of the people of Tennessee as Judge White, then a Senator from that State in Congress, and an ardent Democrat and supporter of Gen. Jackson's administration. Gen. Jackson's preference was known to be for Mr. Van Buren—Mr. Bell attached himself to Judge White, and brought him out as a candidate for the Presidency, not, however, as in opposition to Gen. Jackson. He was too cautious for that. In a speech delivered at Nashville, on the 23d of May, 1835, he said:

"Gen. Jackson has been eminently successful and triumphant in all his measures. It is one of the happy consequences of his great success that the friends of his administration may choose from among his friends, &c. He yet possesses a vast and undoubted control and influence in the country. * * * The friends of Judge White, therefore, upon grounds of policy, if upon no other and better ones, will not seek to disturb the tranquility of Gen. Jackson's administration, or to defeat or unsettle any of those great measures upon which he has acquired so much of his present power and influence. * * * But, gentlemen, the friends of Judge White will adhere to Gen. Jackson and his administration, from consistency and respect for their own character, and because they will be supporting their own principles."

At a caucus of the friends of Judge White, Mr. Bell drew up a paper in which he stated that if by running Judge White, "our party" would be divided, "we ought not to take him up." The old hero of New Orleans was not to be cheated or fooled. He had a high opinion of Judge White, but he appreciated the unfairness and injustice of Tennessee again claiming the Presidency, after having had it for eight years. He also appreciated John Bell, as the following letter, dated May 10, 1835, to Gov. Blount, of Tennessee, will show:

"I would to God that our old friend, Judge White, would soon disentangle himself from the false position that he has been placed in by Bell, Crockett & Co. If he does not, he will be politically lost, since John Bell has turned a good Whig, and put him up as the candidate of the opposition."

The old hero knew the vacillations and intriguing disposition of John Bell. He was not to be deceived by his loud-mouthed asservations of his fidelity to the party and its principles. He had watched his course in Congress, and had seen him coalescing with the opposition for the Speakership. He knew his man; and time, that unerring test, showed that he was right. Mr. Van Buren received the nomination, but instead of taking him off, Mr. Bell insisted on running Judge White as an independent candidate. And then commenced his abuse of Gen. Jackson. It was the last year of his Presidential term; the old hero was about going out of office, and would soon be unable to dispense those services and favors which he had heretofore, lavished on Mr. Bell; this was a favorable opportunity to display his gratitude and gratify his malignant feelings. In three set speeches, covering 544 closely printed pages in the Congressional Globe, he assailed Gen. Jackson in the most vindictive manner.—Listen to a few extracts:

"But, again: Is not the Senate, which was intended by the Constitution to be in itself a standing check and limitation upon the use and abuse of the Executive patronage to that extent, and as regards that purpose of its institution, actually expugned, and that, too, by Executive power and influence? I demand of gentlemen to answer me, and say if there exists at this moment, practically, any controlling power in the Senate over the will of the Executive? Is not the Constitution itself, for the time being, abrogated, subverted, overthrown? All men must now see and acknowledge that the duty of sending nominations of public officers to the Senate, for advice and confirmation, is reduced in practice to mere form. Have we not a Senate of the United States notoriously replenished and organized upon the principle of non-resistance, and of passive obedience to the Executive will and authority? And how, sir, has this state of things been brought about? The State Legislatures, those sentinel towers, as they have heretofore been supposed, upon the ramparts of the Constitution and of the public liberty, have been boldly entered, and by Executive influence seduced and prostituded to purposes of federal power and domination. * * * Sir, I may add that the legislative proceedings of State Assemblies have been interfered with, and many of those bodies have already been reduced to the condition of mere dependent and co-ordinate portions of the great party machinery by which it is supposed this country may hereafter be governed—the supple and convenient instruments of the federal Executive!"

This slander, not only upon General Jackson, but upon the senate of the United States, finds a full answer in the statement that it was composed of a majority of opponents to the Administration, and among them we find the names of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John M. Clayton, Crittenden, Mangum, White, Calhoun, John Tyler, and others, while among the friends of General Jackson were James Buchanan, Silas Wright, Thomas H. Benton, Isaac Hill, and others—all of them men not likely to be supple instruments in the hands of any man.

The assault upon the State Legislature is equally as unfounded, and shows the contempt of Mr. Bell for the opinions and views of the people. Those State Legislatures had instructed their Senators on the questions of expunging the resolutions of censure against General Jackson, and in relation to the removal of the deposites. It was to these matters Mr. Bell alluded.

He then goes on in this same speech to charge the President with trying to influence the elections, and the choice of his successor, and assailing those opposed to him, by sending scurrilous articles against them under his own frank, and through the agency of the office-holders. And then closes thus:

"Sir, with the powers and influence of the Executive, as at present exercised, *this Government is an elective monarchy*. It is well that we no longer deceive ourselves with names. IT IS THIS DAY AN ELECTIVE MONARCHY."

In these speeches Mr. Bell accused General Jackson of striving to re-enact the sedition law of 1798, because he thought Congress ought to devote itself to its legitimate duty of legislation instead of engaging in President-making; of overawing and tyrannizing over Congress; of concentrating in his person the sword and the money of the Government; of squandering the public money in objects of internal improvements; of creating a war panic, and disarranging the business of the country; of controlling the people by "a series of pretenses and impostures;" of corrupting the public press, and the people; and of corruptly plunging the country into Indian wars without cause. (See Appendix to Congressional Globe, 1st session, 24th Congress, pp. 637, 651.) And all this from the man who but one year before had spoken of "the *happy consequences* of Gen. Jackson's *great success*," and professed such devotion to him and the party. As was to have been expected, these assaults led to the appointment of an investigating committee, moved by the enemies of Gen. Jackson, in order to defame his administration, and to justify a process of impeachment, as suggested by Mr. Bell in the following extract from his speech:

"Ay, sir, the President may not only be IMPEACHED by this House, *but it is its bounden and sacred duty to impeach him for adequate cause.*"

The resolution fixing the duties of this committee was enclosed by the Chairman in a note to the President. Old Hickory promptly replied:

"If, after all the severe accusations contained in the various speeches of yourself and your associates, you are unwilling of your own accord to bring specific charges, then I will request your committee to call yourself and your associates, and every other member of Congress who has made the general charge of corruption, to testify, before God and our country, whether you or they know of any specific corruption or abuse of trust in the Executive Departments; and if so, what it is. If you are able to point to any case where there is the slighest reason to suspect corruption or abuse of trust, no obstacle which I can remove shall be interposed to prevent the fullest scrutiny by all legal means. The offices of all the Departments will be opened to you, and every proper facility furnished for this purpose."

This was the language of an innocent man, who courted and defied investigation. Mr. Bell was summoned before that committee to make good his charges against General Jackson, and the following questions asked him:

"Do you of your own knowledge know of any act by the President or either of the heads of the Executive Departments, which is either corrupt, or a violation of their official duties?"

After protesting against subjecting him to an examination of this character, and admitting that he knew nothing of his own knowledge, he proceeds to state his "beliefs," thus:

"I consider every appointment or employment made or confirmed by the President, or any of the heads of the Executive Departments, as the consideration of services and influence in any election, as a gross violation of official duty. I believe that most of the appointments made of late were made chiefly with that motive.

"The interference of the President, and other public officers, with his knowledge and connivance, in elections, I believe to be one of the most mischievous and dangerous practices of the existing Administration.

"I believe there has been a gross violation of official duty under the present Administration in the appointment, by the President or the heads of the Departments, of numerous officers as agents of the Department, and in annexing to such appointments stated salaries and allowances, without authority or warrant of law." (Mr. Bell certainly could not have read the revenue law of 1798, which authorize the employment of agents of the Department.)

Concerning the Indian wars, without giving any facts, Mr. Bell testified to his impressions thus:

"I therefore feel well warranted in my own mind, in attributing to the imbecility CULPABLE NEGLECT, or the CORRUPTION of the Administration, all the blood and expenditure which have attended our recent hostile relations with the Creek Indians, and much of the dishonor which must attach to the country by the reason of speculations in their lands."

He then concludes by saying that he "considers" that the President was guilty of "a gross violation of official duty in failing to inquire" into the abuses of the Post Office Department.

The committee in reference to the testimony of Mr. Bell and others, reported:

"They were called upon as the best source to furnish the committee with proofs, or with the names of witnesses; and instead of doing so, they make complaints against the committee and the President, as if they were the authors of the charges, the movers of the resolution of inquiry, and the promoters of this whole question of investigation. They testify to no corrupt act that they know, but to much that they have been informed of and verily believe," but give no names of informers or witnesses, who know the alleged acts of corruption in official duty." App. to Gales & Seaton's Register, vol. 13, part 2, page 189.

Thus was Gen. Jackson vindicated, and his defamer, John Bell, covered with confusion and shame. A man of feeling would have shrunk from the public gaze, and sought oblivion in retirement.